BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1864. { NO. 31.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

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No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried good,	peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,	$ 5
'' ''	'' unpeeled, per bush. 23 lbs.,	3 50
Axes,	'' with handles, each	12 50
''	'' without ''	12 00
Bacon,	'' sides, per pound,	2 25
''	'' hams ''	2 25
''	'' shoulders, per pound	2
''	'' jowles, ''	1
Beans,	'' white or cornfield, per bush. 60 pounds,	10
Brandy,	'' apple, per gallon,	20
''	'' peach, ''	25
Beef,	'' fresh, net, per pound	60
''	'' salted, ''	85
''	'' corn, ''	90
Brown stuff,	'' good, per bush. 28 lbs.,	1
Candles,	'' tallow, per pound	2 25
''	'' adamantine, per pound,	3 25
Chains,	'' trace, per pair,	9 00
Cloth,	'' woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6
Cotton,	'' raw, per lb.,	1 50
Coffee,	'' Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	'' unshelled, per bush. of 70 pounds,	5
''	'' shelled, sacks not included, per bush. of 56 pounds,	6
Cornmeal,	'' sacks not included, per bush. of 50 lbs.,	6
Drills,	'' cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3 yds. to lb., per yard,	80
Flour,	'' extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,	60
''	'' extra family, per sack of 98 lbs.,	30
''	'' superfine, per bbl. of 196 lb.,	55
''	'' '' per sack of 98 lbs.,	25
''	'' fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,	50
''	'' '' sack of 98 lbs.,	25
Fodder,	'' baled, per 100 pounds,	4
''	'' unbaled, '' ''	3 50
Hats,	'' wool, each,	5
Hay,	'' baled, per 100 lbs.,	5
''	'' unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
Hides,	'' dry, per pound,	3 25
''	'' green, ''	1 75
Horses,	'' artillery, 1st class per head,	700
''	'' '' 2d '' ''	500
''	'' extra, ''	
Iron,	'' pig, per ton, of 2,000 lbs.,	110
''	'' square or round per ton,	600
''	'' hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	600
''	'' flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
''	'' boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
''	'' serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	400
''	'' castings per pound,	15
Jeans,	'' wool domestic, per yard,	6
Kettles,	'' cast iron, per lb.,	15
Lumber,	'' good, per 1,000 feet,	50
Lard,	'' clean, '' pound,	2 25
Leather,	'' sole, '' ''	6
''	'' upper, '' ''	7
''	'' harness, per pound,	7
Molasses,	'' cane '' gallon,	10
''	'' sorghum ''	5
Mules,	'' 1st class per head,	700
''	'' 2d '' ''	500
''	'' 3d '' ''	400
''	'' extra	
Nails,	'' per keg,	75
Oats,	'' sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
''	'' '' baled, '' ''	4 50
''	'' shelled, per bushel,	4
Osnaburgs,	'' cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	1
''	'' cotton, ¾ yd. wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	1 30
Onions,	'' per bushel,	8
Peas,	'' cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	10
Potatoes,	'' Irish, '' ''	6
''	'' sweet '' ''	5
Peaches, dried,	'' peeled, per bush. 38 lbs.,	8 50
''	'' unpeeled '' ''	5
Pork,	'' fresh, nett, per pound,	1 50
''	'' salt, ''	2
Opium,	'' good, per ounce,	56
Rice,	'' new, '' pound,	25
''	'' old, ''	20
Rye,	'' good '' bush. of 56 lbs.,	6
Sacks,	'' two bush., osnaburgs, each,	2
Shirting,	'' cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 4¼ yds to lb., per yard,	1 30
''	'' cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3¾ yard to lb., per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	'' 3 yds. to lb., per yard,	1 75
Salt,	'' Coast, per bush. 50 lbs.,	15
''	'' Liverpool, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	30
''	'' Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	20
Steel,	'' cast, per pound,	4
Shoes,	'' army, per pair,	15
Shoe thread,	'' flax, per pound,	10
Socks,	'' soldiers' wool, per pair,	1 50
Sheep,	'' fat, per head,	25
Sugar,	'' brown, common, per pound,	2
Soap,	'' hard, per pound,	40
''	'' soft, '' ''	25
Shucks,	'' baled, '' '' 100 lbs.,	4 50
Oats,	'' good, '' bush. of 32 lbs.,	1
[illegible]	'' '' '' '' 37 ''	1 75
Tea,	'' black, per pound,	5
''	'' green, '' ''	8
Tent cloth,	'' cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 30
Tobacco No 1st	Excs,	3 00
''	''	2 50
Tobacco No 2d		1 75
Tobacco lugs		1 25
Tallow,	'' clean, per pound,	1 50
Vinegar,	'' cider per gallon,	2 50
''	'' manufactured, per gallon,	1 25
Whiskey,	'' good, '' ''	25
Wheat,	'' first rate white, per bushel of 60 pounds,	10
''	'' fair, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	8 50
''	'' ordinary, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	8
Wheat straw,	'' baled, per 100 lbs.,	1 50
''	'' unbaled, per 100 pounds,	1
Wool,	'' washed, per pound,	6
''	'' unwashed, per pound,	5
Wagons,	'' wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350
''	'' iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	375
''	'' wood '' 2 '' '' ''	250
''	'' iron '' 2 '' '' ''	275
Wheat bran,	'' per bush. of 17 pounds,	70
Yarn,	'' cotton, per bunch 5 lbs.,	10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	25
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BURGWIN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, April 11th, 1864.
April 18. 30-2t.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864. }

CIRCULAR.

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this order.

By Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.

April 7th, 1864. 28 tf

John R. Larkins & Wife, E. L., } In Equity.
vs. }
Patrick Murphy, Adm'r, with the Will annexed, and John Miller, Executor of Chas. Henry, deceased. } New Hanover County Fall Term, 1863.

Bill to Account.

THIS CASE COMING ON, to be heard upon the bill and answer to P. Murphy. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Miller, Executor, and one of the Defendants, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for six weeks, notifying said Miller to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1864, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Teste:
A. M. WADDELL, Clerk & M. E.
per H. A. BAGG, Deputy Clerk.
March 17. 25 6t*

$400 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Brunswick county, on the 22d inst, my man NATHAN. He is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, stout built and tolerably black, has a scar on his forehead and one on the left side of his head, and the hair over the two scars very closely cut with scissors.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of the said boy to me at my residence, or his confinement in jail so that I can get him.

A. A. WANET.
March 31st 27 5t*

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th day of March, my boy JIM, aged about 25 years. Jim is about 5 feet and a half high, of a dark complexion; has an honest look, a little stooping, with a small scar on the forehead. Said boy is supposed to be making his way to the Yankees. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

D. W. MOTT,
Lillington, New Hanover County, N. C.
April 21st, 1864 30-4t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 21, 1864

Fighting at Plymouth, N. C.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Tarboro' at 12 o'clock Tuesday, that our forces under command of Genserals HOKE, RANSOM and KEMPER, attacked the Yankees at Plymouth, N. C., at daylight on last Monday morning. The fight was still going on when our informant left Tarboro.' The report of cannon was heard up to that time. Our iron-clad was to have moved down the Roanoke on Monday, Com. WOOD commands the iron-clad. It is reported by parties from within the enemy's lines at Washington, 35 miles South of Plymouth, that the enemy had a force of about four thousand at Plymouth. There was a report on the streets yesterday that Gen. HOKE had been killed in the fight at Plymouth, but this, our informant assures us, is without foundation. The result of the battle was not known at Tarboro' when the cars left on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

The whole expedition was under the command of General HOKE.

P. S. From a trustworthy source we gather the following additional news in regard to the fight at Plymouth:—Our forces under Gen. Hoke have captured one fort and driven the Yankee gunboats from Plymouth. The fighting was still going on when our informant left. Our loss was believed to be about three hundred in killed and wounded, including Col. Mercer.

The Present Situation of Affairs.

FOR the first time this week we got a full mail yesterday, and find really little or nothing in it of any importance in the way of news. The excitement in reference to immediate operations by the enemy in Virginia seems, for the time being to have passed away or greatly fallen off. The supposed advance of BURNSIDE on the south of the James river turns out to be no more than one of the customary marauding expeditions from Fortress Monroe. It would appear that BURNSIDE's expedition, said to be organizing at Annapolis has not yet left that place, nor is it all probable that it is ready to leave, or will be ready very soon. We still think that as it is nearly certain that it forms part of the combined movement against Richmond, no actual advance will be made by any other portion of the attacking force until it is ready to co-operate, even although the roads should be in a condition to render such advance practicable, which we believe they are not.

The month of May is rapidly approaching, and we think it will have fully arrived before anything important is attempted either in Northern Virginia or Northern Georgia. Nothing has heretofore been done in the way of opening the main campaigns of the summer before May had fairly set in, and certainly the present season is not one favourable for an unusually early commencement of hostilities on a grand scale, and it is upon that scale alone that GRANT will venture anything against either LEE or JOHNSTON.

Besides this, it is by no means improbable that the operations in the Southwest, resulting so far unfavourably to the Yankees, have interfered with their general plans, created delays, and perhaps rendered new combinations necessary. FORREST's attack upon Paducah, and capture of vast stores and material there, can hardly be without its effect in crippling the operations of the enemy in the West, while the failure of BANKS throws the balance of present success into our hands so far as Louisiana and Texas are concerned, and can hardly fail to influence the whole campaign in that section. If the enemy is to carry out his programme against Richmond he cannot afford to detach veteran troops in sufficient numbers to recover his lost ground in the extreme Southwest. If he does detach such troops he simply renders certain a crushing defeat in Virginia and Northern Georgia.

We alluded sometime ago to the idea that there would be no decisive movements made by the troops under GRANT before the beginning of June, or, in plain terms, until after the Black Republicans shall have met at Baltimore and nominated a candidate for the Presidency. There are reasons why this idea should be entertained, and we think it likely that LINCOLN would like to postpone the grand opening until after that event, but we do not think that he can possibly do so. The pressure is too strong to be resisted. GRANT must hazard a battle before he loses his veterans, whose time expires in May, and who have not re-enlisted to any considerable extent.

We apprehend that undue confidence is the great error under which our people are at present laboring. The army is in fine health and spirits. The men have a well grounded confidence in themselves and in their leaders, and no one doubts but that they will do all that brave men can do. The country shares this confidence with the army. But it will not do to expect impossibilities. We must not expect too much of our brave troops. We must not expect uniform or unbroken success. We must look for occasional reverses, if not at times disasters sufficient to try the nerves and depress the spirits of men unprepared for such things. It is about as well that our people should prepare themselves for untoward events, which, at times, will be certain to occur, otherwise they will be unable to bear them with firmness, and rise superior to their depressing influences. We look for cheering news during the coming summer. We know that our men are *ready* for the fray;—they are veterans and will fight with the firmness of veterans. They have been, many of them, in a score of battles, and are prepared for more. As for being "eager," and "spoiling for a fight" and so on, we hardly think that is the case with those who have seen much service. We have talked with several who have done their duty well on many trying occasions, and who would not be anywhere but in the midst of any fight in which their command might be engaged, and yet we have seen few or none of those who had thus been, as it were, "through the mill," who did not speak thoughtfully and seriously of approaching conflicts, and we have conversed with none from LEE's army who did not and do not expect that army to be victorious in any conflict with the enemy on Virginia soil. Let us be prepared to sustain reverses—for some such we must expect—with firmness, and also to bear ourselves under victory without undue elation or premature relaxation of effort, and *any* relaxation would be premature, until all is won.

IF BANKS is really caught above the lower raft on Red River he is likely to suffer great loss indeed. It may be months before the Red River be again high enough to permit his fleet of gunboats and transports to make their way down to the Mississippi, and in that time there is no knowing what may be their fate.

It is true that although FARRAGUT's fleet may be caught in a tight place, the river is still navigable for lighter draft steamers, and that these may be despatched to carry troops to BANKS and supplies to his army and FARRAGUT's fleet; but these lighter draft vessels will be in great danger of being themselves captured, or destroyed, on their way up, by Confederate batteries and troops; for the vessels that can be used on this service must be light, weak shells, and easily crushed.

As we thought, there was a mistake about the garrison of Fort Pillow. The number of whites was 300 instead of 3,000.

Columbus, Ky., is on the Mississippi River, and also on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some twenty miles below Cairo.

OUR Raleigh cotemporaries notice the receipt of a new paper, "*The Daily Conservative*," just started in Raleigh as an organ of GOV. VANCE, we suppose. It is under the editorial management of JOHN D. HYMAN, Esq. We have not yet seen any number of it.

For the Journal.

Answer to "Cato."

I have read with regret the criticisms of "Cato" upon Mr. STEPHENS' speech. While it may be admitted that the unanswerable arguments of Mr. STEPHENS might have been prudentially postponed to a time when their utterance would not have subjected him to a misconstruction, such as "Cato" and a multitude of others have fallen into, it is nevertheless a matter of surprise not unmixed with pain, that the frank endeavor to preserve and secure the liberties which have cost the world a reservoir of blood, should be so interpreted by men of undoubted patriotism and intelligence. "Cato" is no doubt a devoted Confederate, and satisfied with the "powers that be," and their untiring efforts to resist the enemy and achieve our independence. The writer of this yields to no man the entertainment of more exalted respect, love and adoration, personally, for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the measures which he may deem necessary and proper to meet the exigencies by which he and his gallant army are surrounded. From the beginning of this contest Mr. Davis was his first choice, and his confidence has increased as the circumstances of war have developed a character no less symmetrical and perfect, in his opinion, than that of Washington. But the writer, nevertheless, ascribes to Mr. Stephens as lofty a patriotism and zeal for the cause, and looks upon him as a man whose opinions at this time are peculiarly entitled to respect and deep reflection. When it is considered that by a breath, he may be constitutionally clothed with the very powers he deems so dangerous to our liberties, we think it must be conceded he presents to the world a far more noble spectacle than Cæsar did when "thrice upon the Lupercal he did refuse the crown," unless there lurks in Mr. Stephens' breast the latent ambition which only time can develope and which made of Cæsar, Rome's subsequent tyrant. We think he ought to be admired rather than condemned for his avowal that the extraordinary deposit of power to any man is dangerous to the liberty we are struggling so manfully to preserve.

The allusion to Washington as Dictator in the Revolution is unfortunate for "Cato," when we remember how opposed Washington was on principle to any such necessity, and particularly so when it is remembered that he never has been recorded by any historian as having exercised the powers creating him one. It was a confidence he was worthy of, and so is our Chief Magistrate, but it was equally dangerous then as now, and should furnish no precedent whatever. The spirit of Mr. Stephens' speech has been shamefully misunderstood and perverted. There is not a word or sentiment that is not noble and worthy of being taught by heart to every child in the nation. A calm and unprejudiced examination of the expressed views of Mr. Stephens in his speech, must lead to the conclusion that he is only opposed to the danger, that while endeavouring to avoid Sylla, we should not rend the ship of state upon the rock of Charybdis. He denies the existence of the danger which authorizes Congress to exercise the extraordinary power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. He does not deny the existence of the power, but refutes the minor premises of the proposition, that there is cause for believing there is a lack of patriotism in the people and a necessity to abridge their constitutional privileges. It is a slander on the past and future history of our revolution. In case of danger to the Republic, the writ may be suspended, but the existence of that danger is stoutly denied, out of his undiminished confidence in the intelligence of the people to whose suffrages he is indebted for the high position he holds before the world. The utterance of those views at this time may be seized upon as a species of aid and comfort to those disaffected persons, whose mutterings are heard in the broken intervals of our depression or exultation at the result of our success or defeat, but they count without their host, when they include Mr. Stephens as dissatisfied with the government, its administration, or its legitimate measures of defence against the common enemy. He is for preserving the principles of our forefathers, which initiated the contest and can alone lend lustre and glory to the final overthrow of the tyranny with which we are threatened. He is for securing to a grateful posterity the root, branches and leaves of the tree of liberty for which their and our forefathers struggled, and without which, it were worse than useless to have shed the oceans of blood to resist the yoke of the Northern tyrant.

REFLEX.

Important Decision.

Judge Halyburton, of the Confederate States District Court, delivered, on yesterday, a long and able decision sustaining the constitutionality of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The case, for the petitioners, was argued by Hon H. S. Foote, R. T. Daniel, F. D. Smith, Eaton Nance, John H. Gilmer, D. Marr and E. Orvis, and for the Government by P. H. Aylett, Esq., who associated for the Government, Judge Monroe, the venerable and distinguished Judge, for many years, of the District Court of Kentucky. The argument of the case occupied nearly two weeks, and the following points were insisted upon by the counsel for the petitioners:

1st. That the law was unconstitutional.

2d. That if constitutional, the court could nevertheless go behind the return in any case in which a party was detained by authority of the President or Secretary of War, and inquire into the facts of each case to ascertain whether there were sufficient grounds for detention.

The court, in an opinion remarkable for its learning and ability, overruled all the objections to the act, and remanded the petitioners to the custody of the proper officers.

Richmond Enquirer, 19th inst.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.—We learn from the Staunton "Vindicator" that the recent call of Brig. General Imboden upon the citizens of Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah and other counties, to supply his command with rations and forage by each one sparing a little, was answered by the people of Rockingham, where he was encamped, in the most patriotic manner. Committees were appointed in different parts of the county to wait upon the citizens and learn what they could spare. They did so, and taking the statement of parties as to what provisions and forage they had, determined what amount it was their duty to send to Gen. Imboden's command, which was promptly done. The result is that Gen Imboden's command has had an abundance of beef, bacon, flour and forage, and the people have not suffered at all. A little system in such things is of great advantage, and we heartily commend the system of Rockingham to other counties as worthy of emulation, not only in regard to this command, but in reference to helping to supply the needs of the army of Northern Virginia. Rockingham deserves, and will receive great credit for her action in this matter.

The Sabbath is a quiet bend in the river of Time, which reflects the hues of Heaven.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL FORREST.—THE FORT PILLOW AFFAIR.

RICHMOND, VA., April 20th, 1864.

Gen. Forrest's official dispatch announcing the capture of Fort Pillow has been received at the War Department. Five hundred of the seven hundred men composing the garrison were killed. All the officers in the Fort were killed. Forrest's loss was twenty killed and sixty wounded. Over one hundred prisoners who had fled to the Fort from conscription ran into the river and were drowned.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 20th, 1864.

Instructions have been given to the first Auditor to remove his bureau to Montgomery next week. All the clerks except four have signified their willingness to go.

Funding returns aggregate two hundred and thirty-seven millions;—twenty small depositories to hear from. The only State from which complete returns have been received is Georgia; amount funded seventy-two millions, one hundred and sixty-four thousand and fifty dollars.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., April 20th, 1864.

The enemy have been busy for several days with review and inspection. No truth in the rumor that the enemy are falling back to Centreville. All quiet in front.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GEO., April 20th, 1864.

It is generally believed that the enemy is concentrating his forces at Ringgold and Cleveland, and before long warm work may be expected. The lines have been rigidly guarded recently and but little is known of his movements. The weather is clear and pleasant, and the roads are once more in good condition.

THE LATE BATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

MOBILE, April 20th, 1864.

Western dispatches report that in the battle at Mansfield, La., April 8th, Banks was defeated with a loss of eight thousand men. Gen. Smith captured thirty-five guns, two hundred wagons, and two thousand prisoners. The Federals admit their defeat. Generals Mouton and Polignac were severely wounded.

Gen. Steele is surrounded on Little Missouri, awaiting reinforcements.

DASH INTO PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, April 20th, 1864.

Col. Powers with two hundred men dashed into Port Hudson on the 7th and captured one gun and 18 prisoners. The Yankees admit a loss of ninety. Powers lost three wounded.

FROM PLYMOUTH—CAPTURE OF YANKEES AND NEGROES—SINKING OF TWO GUNBOATS.

GOLDSBORO', April 21st, 1864.

The train just in from Tarboro' reports that Plymouth has been captured by General Hoke and 2,500 prisoners taken, half of them negroes, besides the sinking of two Gunboats. Our loss is reported at two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, April 21st, 1864.

A fleet of Gunboats appeared yesterday in the Rappahannock River, twelve miles below Tappahannock. A dredging apparatus was sent in advance searching for torpedoes.

The Herald of the 18th has been received. There is nothing important from the army of the Potomac. All traces of the recent storm have passed away, and the weather bright and beautiful.

Mosby made another raid on Saturday to Fairfax Station, capturing trains, burnt twenty wagons and carried off horses.

Despatches from Chattanooga, of Saturday, report all quiet. Deserters from the Confederates say that Hardee's corps is going to Virginia. Two men were killed and seven wounded at Minnesto, among the former was Lieut. Wilder, an executive officer.

CAIRO, April 17.—Forrest has abandoned Fort Pillow, leaving it a perfect wreck. His main body left the Fort on Wednesday morning, going North. Forrest Headquarters is believed to be at Jackson. Officers at Memphis are greatly exercised at the Fort Pillow massacree. The soldiers threaten to show Forrest's men no quarters hereafter. Wirt Adams drove the Yankees from the Big Black a week ago and took many prisoners.

The schooner Golden Gate was taken possession of on the night of the 12th, fifteen miles above Memphis. Guerrillas robbed the boat, passengers and crew of everything. The Duvals Bluff section is overrun with guerrillas. All boats approaching are fired into.

On the 11th four hundred Texas cavalry attacked a camp of Unionist at Roseville, on the Arkansas River, but were repulsed.

Mr. Nixon, State Representative from Franklin, Arkansas, has been murdered, and the representatives from Arkansas county kidnapped.

The gunboat Chenango exploded at Brooklyn Navy Yard last Friday. The boat is a total loss. 35 persons were injured and 22 killed.

The past week was one of extraordinary excitement in New York, in financial circles. Sales of Gold on Saturday $53,000 at 173 to 173½. The Herald says the time for the great closing crisis has not yet arrived; until it does, let us be calm as possible and prepare our nerves for the crash, that these small events merely foreshadow.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21st, 1864.

An official despatch from Gen. Hoke, dated Plymouth, N. C., April 20th, says: I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one Brigadier, 1,600 men, stores, and 25 pieces of artillery.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Va., April 21st, 1864.

A telegram to the President, from Col. Jas. Taylor Wood, says about 2,500 prisoners, including 400 negroes, were captured at Plymouth, also 30 pieces of artillery, 100,000 pounds of meat, 1,000 barrels flour, full garrison outfit, two gunboats sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured. Our loss is about three hundred in all. Col. Mercer is among the killed.

The Treaty Between Maximilian and Napoleon.

(From the Memorial Diplomatique, Paris, March 13.)

The draft of a treaty was agreed upon at the Tuilleries, to be ratified so soon as the Emperor Maximilian I shall have ascended the Mexican throne and announced his accession to the Court of the Tuilleries. If we are rightly informed, the treaty definitely settles two important questions—firstly, the French occupation, and secondly, the claims of the French Treasury on the Mexican Government. It is already known that the pay and maintenance of the troops engaged in the expedition have, since the 1st of January, 1864, been borne by Mexico; this will continue until their recall, which will gradually be effected as the regimental lists of the Mexican army are completed. Three battalions of the foreign legion, each 2000 men strong, and composed of enrolled volunteers, will remain in the service of Mexico. The desire of French officers to enter this service is so great that for some weeks past the number of aspirants has far exceeded the ranks to be filled up.

The Mexican debt due to France comprises, besides the pecuniary claims of private individuals duly acknowledged, the costs of the expedition and the advances made by the French Government to the Mexican treasury to defray the expenses of the army of occupation. The debt will be paid by fourteen annual instalments, each probably amounting to twenty-five millions, with the option of previous liquidation, should the condition of the Mexican finances admit of it.

DISRESPECTFUL.—A conundrum was given out at a New Orleans theatre: "Why is Mr. Lincoln like an owl in daytime?" the answer to which was: "Because he is 'A'blinkin.'" A soldier, with his and his companion's rations of whiskey in him, hiccoughed out, before the answer could be given: "because he is a d—d old fool." The soldier spent the night in irons, in meditation on the President's capacity.

From the Columbia, S. C., Guardian.

The Great Victory at Shreveport.

We have published for several days past, dispatches, more or less positive in expression, to the effect that Commissary Banks had sustained a crushing defeat near Shreveport, Louisiana, from General Kirby Smith, and that the Red River expedition would in consequence be abandoned. The Baltimore *Gazette* says that there is no doubt that the Teche and La Fourche regions will once more be abandoned to the Confederates. The loss of the enemy is reported in the last dispatches received to have been fourteen thousand.

In order that our readers may appreciate what the abandonment of this expedition means, and the depth of that humiliation which such a signal defeat involves, we copy a letter in the St. Louis *Republican*, by which we learn the immense preparations made for the movement up the Red River. The easy success of the Yankees in taking Fort De Russy at the outset prepared them nicely for the *finale* on Cain River, near Shreveport. The following is the letter:

ON BOARD FLAG SHIP FORT DE RUSSEY Tuesday, March 15.—To understand the importance of the great expedition up the Red River, it is necessary to review the military situation in the beginning of March.—Sherman had returned to Vicksburg from his grand but disappointed raid into Mississippi, and instead of directing his forces towards Mobile, the point of the greatest and almost the only position of vital concern to the rebels, he detached a portion of them to Gen. Banks' assistance, who, it appears, had predetermined on scattering or demolishing the force in West Louisiana.

It is altogether probable that something in the seasons had dictated this choice to Gen. Banks. For example, the Red River is only high enough to be navigable by the largest vessels during this month and the next, while the task of taking Mobile is one which might be undertaken at any time, though it is unaccountably strange that it was not begun in December instead of May.

As is well known, the columns under Gen. Franklin crossed from New Orleans to Brashear City about the 1st inst., and thence took up the line of march along the bayou Teche, substantially the same route pursued nearly a year ago, via Opelousas to Alexandria. The forces under Gen. A. J. Smith, from the department of the Tennessee, comprising the brigade under Gen. F. K. Smith, Thomas and Eilet, embarked at Vicksburg on the 10th, and proceeded down to the mouth of Red River, where they found an immense fleet of gunboats ready for the ascent.

The twenty transports, preceded by the twenty gunboats, started from the Mississippi on the 10th, and ascended the Red river as far as what is called the Old river, when we turned it into the Archafalaya, instead of continuing up Red River. We found it, for twelve miles, a deep and navigable stream.

Touching the naval force it may be well to remark that a more formidable fleet was never under a single command than that now on the western river under Admiral Porter.

The following geographical detail, taken from the Richmond *Enquirer*, will also be acceptable to our readers, in connection with this news:

Shreveport is the capital of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, situated near the foot of Caddo Lake, in the north-western part of the State. It is finely located for business on the Red River, being surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region, about thirty miles below the "great raft."

Since the war Shreveport has been an extensive depot for commissary and other stores for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburg, formed an important link in the "chain of supplies" for our Western army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of Yankee prisoners. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth, is, we believe, the highest point on Red River ever visited by the enemy before the present expedition. Eighty miles above is Nachitoches, an old French town, settled in 1713. It is noted in history as the scene of a hard battle between the inhabitants and the Natchez Indians, 1732, resulting in the extinction of the Natchez as a distinct nation.

From Shreveport there runs a railroad Westward to Marshall, Texas, and sixteen miles beyond, making a line in all some sixty miles in length. Many years ago a route was projected to Vicksburg, which was completed from the latter place West as far as the Washita River.

Confederate Sugar.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph gives the following process for making "Confederate sugar." As there is likely to be a great quantity of syrup made from the Chinese sugar cane this year, the mode of converting it into sugar is worthy of being known:

The process is simple and easy, and plain. In the first place, the cane must not only be ripe, but fully ripe—and the best test of its ripeness is the hardness and brittleness of its seed, never being governed by its general appearance. It is my opinion that the prime cause of thin, dark, sour syrup, is owing to the greenness of the cane from which it is made.

The cane being fully ripe, it is ground and the juice boiled in the usual way. After it is put on to boil some alkali should be added, either lye, soda or lime water, yet I know no special quantity to be added. It makes very well to add a half pint of lime water occasionally for three or four times for a kettle sixty or eighty gallons, until the scum ceases to rise on the top, which should be removed with a strainer as fast as it rises. All the alkali, of whatever kind, can be added at once if you choose to do so. The fire should never be too hot for the first half hour to enable you to skim well. After that it can be boiled rapidly if you choose until it is ready to take off, which should not be too soon, as thick syrup is much to be preferred, provided you wish to make sugar of it. when it has reached the stage of thick syrup, very little more boiling will convert it into sugar, which will granulate as soon as it cools. By boiling a little once or twice and experimenting for sugar, you will always know at what stage to remove it from the kettle better than I can tell you, though I did not make a single failure. After removing it from the kettle, place it in some vessel a short while until some of its heat has left it, and then pour it into your barrels with the hoops a little loose in order that the molasses may drip from it, of which there will not be as much as many might suppose. Do not stir it after removing it from the kettle as is the custom, or the grains will be small and fine.

COSTUME FOR NEGROES.—A prolific and baneful source of the demoralization and dishonesty of our negroes, (says the Southern Cultivator,) is their insane passion for *imitating* their masters and mistresses in the matter of *dress*. Like the peasantry or rural population of other countries, the costume of our negroes should be *regulated by law*, and they should never be allowed to array themselves in public in the cast-off finery of their betters. To a person of refined taste, the airs and assumptions of dandified negroes (male and female) is most disgusting and offensive; and their desire to possess themselves of flashy and expensive clothing leads to the commission of numberless crimes and immoralities, and seriously undermines all proper subjection and discipline.

We shall have more to say on this very grave and momentous question hereafter; and we are glad to perceive that the Grand Jury of Mobile has not overlooked its importance. We quote from one of the papers of that city:

"One great source of temptation to the negro is his love of dress. No slaveholder furnishes his slave with the apparel exhibited by them on extra occasions.—Their costume is the chief support of many of the shops about the city. And their extravagance in this respect has not been checked or abated by the war. In another city a uniform dress for slaves has been long in use, and is much approved. We suggest the consideration of the subject to our own municipal authorities."

PRENTICE ON GREELEY.—The editor of the New York Tribune says that the question of the intermarriage of the white and black races is one that must be considered well and decided on dispassionately. If that editor shall ever find himself a gay and dashing widower, we hope he will take just as much time as he pleases to consider dispassionately, that is without passion, whether he will marry a nigger or not. But we apprehend that passion will get the better of him and incline him to the nigger.

General Joe Wheeler is the youngest Major General on the continent, being only twenty-six years old.

GENIUS.—The difference between genius, talent and mere cleverness is as delicate, yet as distinct, as that between the colors of the rainbow or the fibres which compose the magnolia leaf. Genius, says that rare old buffer, Johnson, rushes like a whirlwind, talent marches like a cavalcade of heavy men and heavy horses, cleverness skims like a swallow in the summer evening, with a sharp, shrill note, and a sudden turning. The man of genius dwells with man and with nature, the man of talent in his study, but the clever man dances here, there and everywhere, like a butterfly in a hurricane, striking everything and enjoying nothing, but too light to be dashed to pieces. The man of talent will attack theories, the clever man will assail the individual, and slander private character. The man of genius despises both; he heeds none, he fears none, he lives in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of his own strength, he interferes with none, and walks forth an example that "eagles fly alone, they are but sheep that herd together." It is true that should a poisonous worm cross his path he may tread it under his foot; should a cur snarl at him he may chastise him; but he will not, cannot, attack the privacy of another.—Our misfortune in the South has been the plentitude of men of talent, the dearth of men of genius. In the North they have no genius in the field or in politics—few in literature. For the most part, however, the genius of the South is yet hidden in the ranks.

CRITICISM ON PRAYER.—The following resolution was introduced in the Yankee Senate a few days ago by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware:

Resolved, That the Chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf and not to lecture him, informing him, under pretence of prayer, his, said Chaplain's, opinion in reference to his duty as the Almighty, and that the said Chaplain be further requested as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer, to lecture the Senate in relation to questions before the body.

Mr. Howard objected to the resolutions, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOME INDUSTRY.—We learn from the Confederate that at the manufactory of Messrs. L. Froelich & Co., Kenansville, N. C., from April 1st, 1861, to March 1st, 1864, this establishment has furnished 18 sets of surgical instruments, 800 gross of military buttons, 3,700 lance spears, 6 500 sabre bayonets, 11,700 cavalry sabres, 2,700 officer's sabres, 600 navy cutlasses, 800 artillery cutlasses, 1,700 sets of infantry accoutrements, 300 sabre belts, and 300 knapsacks.

A NEW VALUE OF SORGHUM.—The inestimable value of this production is only beginning to be appreciated by our people. It may not be generally known that the grain or seed constitute an excellent and prolific breadstuff. A correspondent writing to us on the subject, from Pattonsburg, says: "I had fifty bushels of the seed which I raised last year, and a short time ago I took six bushels to the mill and got it ground into flour and have been using it in my family for bread for several days. It makes really good loaf bread and light rolls, but still better butter bread; in that way it can't be beat, if baked in the ordinary way of baking buckwheat cakes. Besides it makes fine chop for horses. Mine is the red seed."

Lynchburg Virginian.

History of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The substance of General Butterfield's testimony before the Committee on the conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburg, is substantially as follows: On the third day of the fight, according to his version, Pickett's division, which was stationed in support of the long line of rebel batteries which opened with such terrific force on our left and left centre on the afternoon of that day, after the firing had ceased, made a charge upon our position on the summit and slope of the hill, and were repulsed with great loss.—Hastily reforming their broken columns they moved toward their left flank and rejoined the main body of Longstreet's corps. This necessarily left their right much weakened, and their batteries exposed to capture. Meade's officers represented to him the error of the enemy, and suggested that it should be profitted by.—But Meade dissented, and the result was that the rebels, at their leisure, hauled off their batteries from our front, and placed them in positions to protect their retreat, which became general at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July. Gen. Butterfield expressed it as his opinion that had a charge upon the rebel batteries, weakened by Pickett's diversion and repulse, have been made, they could have been captured. General Butterfield was also examined as to the Chancellorsville battle.

Gen. Meade and Gen. Gibbon were before the Committee on the Conduct of the War for several hours to-day, in reference to the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Gibbon's testimony controverted the statements which have been made by General Sickles and others. Gen. Meade was before the Committee to produce certain papers bearing upon the orders said to have been issued in regard to the retreat of the forces before the second day of the fight.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of Co. D, 44th Regt., N. C. T., held on the 13th of April, 1864, Capt. L. R. Anderson was appointed Chairman and Sergeant Benjamin Fleming, Jr., was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, a Committee was appointed consisting of Lieut. G. W. Parker, Sergeant W. B. Hansell, Sergeant W. D. Gladson, J. S. Barnhill and J. N. Bynum to draft resolutions concerning the death of Lt. J. S. Easton, Co. D, 44th Regt. N. C. T. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Allwise Disposer of events, in his omnipotence, to take from among us our esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, Lt. J. S. Easton, of Co. D, 44th N. C. T., who died on the 7th of April, A. D., 1864, after a severe illness of eight weeks at the General Hospital No 4, Richmond, Va. Lieut. J. S. Easton offered his services to his country in February, A. D., 1862, leaving his home and friends, the society of his wife and little ones, to embark on this great ocean of war and bare his breast to the wild storm of battle in defence of the altars and firesides of our unhappy country. His conduct as an obedient and dutiful soldier, and his unflinching firmness in the hour of trial, when the swift messengers of death fell thick and fast around him amid the din of battle's wild rage, and the sharp crack of the rifle, whose notes seemed to stifle with the moans of the slain, need no comment from the pen of those who are left to mourn his loss.—No princely grandeur clothed his mortal remains, nor gaudy tomb need mark the spot where he lays, for his history in peace or in war has built in the hearts of his many friends, a far more lasting and durable monument than the accomplishments of art can afford. Patriot soldiers, who left home and its pleasant associations in response to his country's call, no more can be required of him. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of said Company, take this method of expressing our deep and sincere regret at the loss of our friend and fellow soldier Lieut. J. S. Easton, and do offer our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That whilst we mourn the loss of our friend and acknowledge the wisdom and goodness of our creator in his dispensation for the welfare of all mankind, we pledge our last wishes and endeavours for the welfare of the widowed and fatherless and humbly ask Divine aid in our great cause that of securing to them the benefits of liberty and independence.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

L. R. ANDERSON, Chairman.

BENJAMIN FLEMING, JR., Secretary.

Fayetteville Observer and the Daily Confederate please copy.

THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—The amount of capital already subscribed upon the books of the Virginia Volunteer Navy Company, exceeds one million of dollars. The charter of the Co. authorizes a maximum capital of $10,000,000, but operations will be commenced as soon as an amount sufficient for the inauguration of the enterprise has been subscribed and paid in. Ninety per cent. of the profits go to the company and crew, and ten per cent. to the Government. It would, of course, be improper for the Directors to disclose their plans, but they have no objection to the publication of the fact that their first vessel will be commanded by a gallant officer of the C. S. Navy, and she may 'pop out" of one of our inlets the first dark night.

Sheep husbandry, during the past ten years, has fallen off about one fifth in the State of Ohio, and nearly five hundred thousand in New England. All on account of dogs.

DIED.

At Shallotte, N. C., April 5th, of Diptheria, WILLIAM WALTER, son of John D. and Hannah J. Stanly, aged six years.

In this town, on the 18th instant, Mrs. A. C. RITTER, wife of Daniel Ritter, aged 32 years.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864.

ADVANCE payment for subscriptions to the *Journal* can be made in five dollar bills up to the first of May, to run till the first of July. After the first of May, they will be taken only for what they are equivalent to in the new currency. We regret to be compelled to make this announcement, but we are really compelled to do so. We cannot pay our hands with five dollar bills, nor liquidate any of the expenses of our establishment with them without submitting to the discount, and this we cannot afford.

In all transactions hereafter with this office, new currency or its equivalent, will be required.

April 26th, 1864.

MONEY is getting much less plenty—that is evident. We can see it all around. Anybody who takes the trouble to stop and think, must notice it.

Considering the heavy funding—the withdrawal of one third of the unfunded money by taxation on the money itself and another large amount by taxes upon other things, including the five per cent tax to be paid this summer, money is bound to be scarcer. The wonder to us is that this effect has not made itself apparent to us sooner. Prices of some few things begin to show the effects of the reduction in the currency, and others will follow eventually.

Of course, the currency, like all other interests, depends greatly upon military success. If we have that, then the currency can hardly fail to appreciate rapidly. If we have not that to the extent we hope for, then of course the currency will either remain stationary or go backward. We confess ourselves unwilling to contemplate the consequences of absolute failure in the field, for that would be to express a distrust of the fidelity and prowess of our well-tried veterans, for which the experience of the past would afford neither justification nor excuse.

WE must hope that the brief telegraphic report of Governor VANCE's speech at Fayetteville does not give a good [illegible] idea of his remarks there—not that we question its correctness so far as it goes, but we cannot help [illegible] to the belief that a fuller report will greatly modify or explain some of the positions and statements therein contained.

The Confederate of Saturday brings a report, probably [illegible], of a portion of his remarks, which report is to be continued. Until we can get the report at length, which we suppose we will be enabled to do from the *Confederate* and *Observer* we think it better to abstain from any extended comment.

[illegible] that the impression made is not [illegible] certainly than that made by the Wilkesboro' speech, although even in that there were [illegible] which in our opinion, had better been [illegible] that we know that we are by [illegible].

Governor VANCE, we notice, has been invited to [illegible] the troops stationed in this vicinity [illegible] we presume, may be expected to [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] all here may enjoy the [illegible] hearing and judging for themselves.—[illegible] Governor is a very entertaining public speaker, [illegible] interested and amused perhaps [illegible] of the State, so that there [illegible] him, even with those [illegible] of the positions he may assume, [illegible] may indulge in.

"I. Butts on the Wrapper," &c.

[illegible] pure "Conservatism?" [illegible] the wrapper" without which [illegible] by the venders of a certain [illegible] is the genuine? Is HOLDEN [illegible] "Conservatism?" Is [illegible] and the *Progress* its forerunner [illegible] VANCE hold the patent-right, [illegible] article? Who is authorized [illegible] "I. Butts" on the wrapper?

[illegible] great and absorbing questions [illegible] and Vance-ite organs at Raleigh. [illegible] at large of the State in particular [illegible] minor importance. The ap[illegible] appear to embrace the people as a [illegible] "Conservative *party*." [illegible] we shall see what we [illegible], if we only keep [illegible] open.

We don't want this thing. We don't want it now; but if [illegible] "Conservative" leaders, the heads of the firm of HOLDEN, VANCE & Co., have quarrelled and dissolved [illegible], reminding us somewhat of the [illegible] over Sarsaparilla by [illegible] and "S. P. Townsend;"—by the way S. P. Townsend called it "Sastrillay." They both sold "Townsend's Sarsaparilla," and both [illegible] genuine, though between ourselves [illegible] little difference to the buyer, for they both [illegible] poor stuff, only made to sell. Now as to the genuineness of the Sarsaparilla—we mean "Conservatism" in this State—we are unable to decide. *Real* Conservatism we think we know something about, and we are under the impression that we like it and believe in it. but these partizan, electioneering [illegible] to the people for personal or party purposes we don't think so much of, and don't [illegible] the original. We therefore take no part in the [illegible] controversy between the organs of Mr. HOLDEN and Governor VANCE about the genuineness of the [illegible] party "Conservatism." The minor [illegible] these organs appear to be concerned [illegible] reference to the interests of the [illegible] Confederacy. In *that* we profess [illegible]. But we commenced this paragraph [illegible] don't want this squabble, but since [illegible] "Conservative" leaders *will* have it among themselves, [illegible] to end without bringing [illegible] which, when looked at carefully, [illegible] make a note of."

We [illegible] things appear to be working [illegible] inclination to go far out of our way to [illegible] anything bearing upon a canvass in which [illegible] we are perfect outsiders. We, and [illegible] think it best to rest upon our [illegible] to Providence. At any rate, [illegible] to put our faith in politicians, or to risk [illegible] of our only hat by pro[illegible] either of the "Conservative" [illegible] until they can settle between them [illegible] which is genuine—which is [illegible] "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

The Raleigh *Progress* harps upon the fact that the Raleigh *Confederate*, Wilmington *Journal*, Fayetteville *Observer* and Goldsboro' *State Journal* either support Governor VANCE for his re-election in preference to Mr. HOLDEN. While harping upon three [illegible] *party* conservative stripe supporting Governor VANCE, it forgets to say anything [illegible] of the undoubted papers of [illegible] before and who support [illegible] of the papers in the State, [illegible] of no HOLDEN paper. The [illegible] Hillsboro', Greensboro' and Salisbury [illegible] VANCE now as they did two years ago. So, we suppose, at Milton, in Caswell county. The Fayetteville *Observer* supported him before. All the papers that supported Governor VANCE before support him now, with the exception of those in Raleigh who have *deserted*, and are giving "false signals," as one of them, the *Progress* says. Why does not the *Progress* state these facts? *They are the facts*, but they do not suit the game that is now on foot.

The impression seems to have gone out that instead of waiting GRANT's movements in Virginia, General LEE will himself take the initiative, and attack GRANT or at least attack the "Yankee Army of the Potomac," for no one can tell for certain whether GRANT is with that army or with the Army of the Cumberland, or whether he intends that his first attack should be upon LEE or upon JOHNSTON—his first movement against Richmond or Atlanta.

If General LEE does assume the offensive, it will tend to a prompt solution of the doubt existing upon this subject, and compel GRANT to show his hand whether the cards suit him or not. It may be remarked that the papers of Atlanta lean strongly to the belief that the first movement of the enemy is to be made in *their* direction, while on the other hand the Richmond papers appears to take it for granted that the first leading move of the campaign will be a fresh "on to Richmond." Both may be nearly right. Both points are threatened, and about equally. If GRANT is left to choose his own time and mode of procedure it is very likely that after having completed all his arrangements, he will move upon Richmond and Atlanta simultaneously.

We notice that the Richmond *Sentinel*, which, if not an official organ, still seems very often to foreshadow events, holds the following language in its issue of Saturday, the 23d instant:—"The main thing we have to bear in mind is GRANT's peculiar tactics, his rapid accumulation of numbers, and his celerity of movement. We must endeavor to anticipate him and to strike first, if possible." Such language at this time, taken in connection with current rumors and impressions, may not be wholly without significance, which possibly the events of the present week may explain or dissipate.

THE report that General FORREST had been killed turns out to be erroneous. That intrepid commander "still lives" and has command of the whole line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from the point to which our trains run, up to Cairo. He enforces the Confederate conscription and impressment laws, and keeps the Yankees in Memphis and other points of West Tennessee still in their possession in a state of fear and trembling. FORREST enjoys the unbounded confidence of the people in all that country. He is *the* cavalry man out West, not excepting either MORGAN or WHEELER. He is a natural soldier, with the advantage of good training under VAN DORN, who while living, was said to be the most dashing and successful cavalry officer in the country, notwithstanding his failure in the command of infantry, etc., at Corinth. FORREST is notoriously averse to taking prisoners, and more so now than ever. We have heard recently that this aversion has been much strengthened by the fact of his having paroled a number of prisoners sometime this spring, and finding nearly all of them fighting against him in two or three weeks without any exchange. He thinks that dead men tell no tales and violate no paroles. Perhaps he is right.

SOLDIERS will have their fun. The joke of telling a civilian to "come out" of a stove-pipe hat is rather ancient. It is no longer a novelty to denominate said article of head-gear a "bee gum," but on Sunday afternoon we were witness to an original passage of wit between some members of a Cavalry Company and a squad of Ye Home Guard. "Jack" said a "man on horseback," "look at the *new issues*," meaning thereby to indicate the invincible Home Guards "No discount on them," said a member of the Guard. The commanding officer of the Cavalry gave an order and the troop moved off, thus ending the colloquy. The "new issues" has become quite a current phrase.

Superior Court.

The superior Court for this county commenced its sessions here Monday, His Honor, Judge FRENCH, presiding.

There are some capital cases likely to come before the Court this week, of the result of which due notice will be given.

THE papers generally have been republishing from the Mobile *Tribune*, and commenting upon a correspondence purporting to have passed between Lord RUSSELL and LYONS on the one hand, and Mr. HARRISON, President DAVIS' private Secretary, on the other, on the subject of the building of war vessels for the Confederacy in British ports.

We rather suspected the genuineness of this affair, and kept clear of publishing it, especially as the first communication of the series was dated on the first of April, and we had a slight hint on the subject. There were also some queer circumstances that made us cautious. We wondered how such a thing should happen to come to light first away down in Mobile. Besides certain expressions struck us as not quite the thing.

We see that one of the Augusta papers "smells a mice," and expresses the opinion that it is a pretty well gotten up hoax. We rather think our Augusta co-temporary is right. It is harmless, we think; at least we see no harm that it can do. If the correspondence is genuine, the part of it attributed to Mr. DAVIS, though signed "BURTON N. HARRISON, Private Secretary," is very different from the calm and dignified tone which has characterized all the previous productions of our distinguished Chief Magistrate.

RUMOURS of the enemy landing at Topsail or any other point in this vicinity, which got afloat during the last day or two seem to have been altogether without foundation.

IT rained pretty smartly Sunday afternoon, but on Monday morning the sky was clear and the air refreshing. The roads in Virginia are said to be in fine order.

MR. ALEXANDER RIDINGS, of Forsythe County, N. C., committed suicide on the 14th instant by hanging himself. He leaves a wife and eight children. Cause, fear of being made to enter the service. He was one of those who had furnished substitutes.

Deserved Promotion.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that Brigadier-General HOKE, the gallant leader of our forces at Plymouth, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General commission to date from the capture of that place.

THE MERCURY.—We have received the first number of the *Mercury*, a weekly literary paper, the publication of which has just been resumed at Raleigh by WM. B. SMITH, Esq. The *Mercury* was formerly issued at Tarboro', but was suspended when Mr. SMITH entered the army. It is an eight page paper, well-filled, and as well printed as any paper can be in these times. Handsome illustrations are promised and will no doubt be given in due time. The cut in the present number cannot, of course, be taken as any fair specimen of what will be done. Price $10 for six months.

A letter from Dalton, of the 20th, says: "I am of the opinion that something is on foot. *The deck is cleared.* We have probably had the last review of the army this Spring. The indications seem to point to our front as the next battle field.

The Raleigh *Confederate* learns that the Adjutant General of this State received a despatch, on Thursday last, informing him that Lieut. General HOLMES has been assigned to the command of the "Reserved Forces" in North Carolina.

THE enemy in Tennessee is evidently drawing his forces together rapidly with the view to early and formidable operations in that quarter. One way or another he aims at Atlanta, less on account of the importance of the place itself than because of its peculiar character as a great railroad centre, the possession of which would enable the enemy to interrupt our communication very seriously if not fatally.

What we are doing out there we hardly know.—General JOHNSTON has the faculty of keeping his own counsel more perfectly perhaps than any other leader on either side. We trust that in the attention devoted to Virginia, Northern Georgia has not been forgotten.—Defeat there would be hardly less disastrous than would a similar event in front of Richmond.

The End of the War.

Professor NEWMANGER says that next year a tremendous comet will come right up to the earth, and one or the other will come to grief. We will bet on the earth, but we won't insure the inhabitants, for the gas of which the comet is said to be composed, may get mixed up with the atmosphere of our good old globe, making a compound capable of stifling all its inhabitants. *That*, we venture to say, will end the war. But that is doubtful, even should the comet come immediately in contact with the earth. Some eminent but irreverent philosopher has asserted that that the matter of which comets are made is so attenuated that the largest of them, tail and all, might be squeezed into a quart pot. Now what is a quart among one?—We can find plenty of people who will consume a quart of comet, or anything stronger between dark and bedtime. No fears of the comet, we fear.

SUMMER appears to have come along butt-end foremost. Spring, the gentle morning twilight of the year, seems to have been forgotten in 1864. We bound from shivering to scorching, from freezing to perspiring.

Yesterday the thermometer was between 80 and 90, standing at 81 at 5 o'clock, p. m.

"SNOOKS" don't see what the papers mean by making so much fuss about "the girls of '76," or '78 either, for that matter. Snooks would prefer a smaller figure before the 6 or 8. He is not historical but practical. Upon this point he is obstinate in his preference for the new issue. A singular person.

A HORSE! A HORSE!—MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!—The "boys," especially those who had been at the Theatre on Saturday night, had, not long after, a good joke on Mr. BATES, the talented young actor who took the part of Richard III, on that occasion.—Next evening Mr. BATES, along with all others included in the "Home Guard," was set to guard the public property, it falling to his lot to mount guard at the Confederate stables, whereupon some one suggested that Richard might find a horse, or a muel, if he preferred that sort of steed. Mr. BATES said neigh!

THE "Age" for March reached us yesterday. It is an excellent number, and contains not a single unreadable article nor one that is not worthy of being read.

The Age is a monthly Eclectic Magazine, published in Richmond, Va., at $10 for six months, $2 per single number.

For the Journal.

FORT CAMPBELL, N. C.,
April 15th, 1864.

At a meeting held at Fort Campbell on the 14th of April, 1864, by the soldiers of this Garrison, Capt. Jno. C. Robertson was appointed Chairman, and Lieut. Jno. L. Pool, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman the following named men: Capt. W. F. Brooke, Sergeants R. R. Millikin, H. C. Bullock, H. C. Averitt, were appointed to draft resolutions. The committee having retired for a short time, reported through their Chairman the following resolution:

Resolved, That the course pursued by His Excellency Gov. Z. B. Vance during the hostilities now existing between the United and Confederate States, has elicited our approval and admiration and that our thanks and the thanks of all North Carolina soldiers are due him for his untiring efforts in their behalf, while absent from their homes and firesides in defence of their country's rights.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be directed to write Gov. Vance to address the soldiers of this command at this place, at such time as he may think proper.

Resolved, That the Chairman furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Gov. Vance and solicit his acceptence. Also, that a copy be furnished the Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Confederate for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN C. ROBERTSON, Chairman.

J. L. POOL, Secretary.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Columbus county, held in the Court House in Whiteville, on Saturday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of inviting Gov. Vance to address the citizens of said county,

On motion, Col. F. George was called to the Chair, and T. M. Smith requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, Capt. W. J. Stanly, Col. W. M. Baldwin and W. T. Frink, Esq., were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who reported through their Chairman the following:

WHEREAS, In times like the present, we deem it the right of the people to meet and consult for the public good; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of our able and patriotic Governor Z. B. Vance, and do therefore tender him an invitation to address the citizens of Columbus county at the Court House in Whiteville, at such time as may suit the chairman; and that the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of three to carry out the foregoing resolution.

On motion, adopted.

Whereupon the chairman appointed the same committee to confer with the Governor.

Ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal. Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Confederate, requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

F. GEORGE, Chairman.

T. M. SMITH, Sec'y,

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP CO. A, 40TH N. C. TROOPS,
Fort Holmes, N. C., April 20, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Co. A, 40th N. C. T., occasioned by the death of our fellow-soldier, W. J. Howard, who died in camp on the 11th day of April, 1864, on motion, Sergt. Jas. A. Hines was called to the chair, and Private J. W. Tucker requested to act as secretary; after which Corp. W. H. Brown, and Privates A. D. Hill and R. N. Winston were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been the will of God, in His Alwise Providence, to remove from our midst our loved and honored fellow-soldier, Wm. J. Howard, and we humbly bow to His will in so doing. Therefore,

Resolved, That a more consistent soldier has seldom died in the service of the Confederate States, and that the Company has lost one of its most noble and patriotic members; and though not publicly known, he was loved by his friends, and admired by all who knew him for his many virtues. He was modest and unobtrusive, possessing the kindness of thought and delicacy of feeling which characterize the noblest spirits of earth.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family and friends, and especially to the partner of his life, with the reflection that his soul he trusted to his God "who doeth all things well." Confident in his trust, his spark of life was breathed out as sweetly as in the quiet repose of a peaceful slumber.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

JAS. A. HINES, Ch'n.

J. W. TUCKER, Sec'y.

A Sorghum Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th January last. We copy below the remarks of some of the speakers:

Mr. Wren—I fed four horses and two cows on the blades three weeks, and they did better than they did for the same time previous or since. I feed blades and tops together when the seed is not ripe. I believe with Mr. Branch, that the seed itself pays for the production as feed for stock; indeed, better than corn, by throwing the green stalks to hogs and giving the blades and seeds to the cattle.

As to the hybridizing or mixing, I find it is with Sorgho the same as corn, that if the best seed is selected with care, a corresponding improvement will be made. I am of opinion that the several varieties of that cane that ripen about the same time will mix in the head. Mr. Clough seemed to think that the varieties did not mix in the flower. That it will mix there can be no doubt, for seed so produced will bring forth a character peculiar to itself. I have never found any broom corn in my cane to trouble me.

A marriage took place at Newburyport, Connecticut, last week, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted, the bride groom having no hands to use. He had his arms blown off at the shoulders by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining to which artificial arms can be attached.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

YANKEE DEFEAT IN LOUISIANA—FROM EUROPE, &C., &C.

RICHMOND, VA., April 23d, 1864.

Letters in the Chicago Evening Journal, dated Ecore, April 10, say that the Federal cavalry met a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La., with a loss of over two thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ransom, commanding the Federals, was among the wounded.

The Peers delivered a judgment adverse to the crown in the Alexandra case, and dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the Courts.

Garibaldi was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival at Southampton.

Starfield, implicated in the Mazzini conspiracy against Napoleon, has resigned.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell incidentally referred to the spurious report of Secretary Mallory, and intimated that he was originally led by Seward to accept the report as genuine; but, said the Earl, Seward states that having made further inquiries, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France, have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico on his accession to the throne.

Lincoln, in a speech at the Sanitary Fair, Baltimore, referred to the massacre at Fort Pillow, and said that if it was confirmed, he would take retaliatory steps.

ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

PETERSBURG, April 24th, 1864.

A flag of truce boat from Butler communicated with the French Steamer at City Point to-day, and tarried but ten minutes. She brought no prisoners. A French courier came immediately to Petersburg and hastened to Richmond. There is great anxiety here to learn the particulars.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

DALTON, Ga., April 23d, 1864.

Northern dates of the 21st inst. have been received.

NEW YORK, April 20.—New Orleans papers of the 16th, say that Banks' headquarters is at Nachitoches. The rebels are burning all the cotton on the Red and Anachita rivers.

In a skirmish with the rebel cavalry, near Shreveport, we had some wounded. Another slight skirmish occurred near Nachitoches on Wednesday, without results.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Journal says that on the day after the disaster to the 13th army corps, Gen. Carse engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing two thousand prisoners and twenty cannon.

CAIRO, April 20.—The guerillas along the river declare that they will not allow Northern men to work the abandoned plantations. They recently made a raid on the plantations at Tensas, La., capturing a large number of negroes and mules, and killing Mr. Rollison—murdering all after making them dig their own graves.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—A Cattleburg (Kentucky) dispatch of April 19th, says that Capt. Patrick has arrived there with one hundred prisoners captured at Paintsville. Hodge's rebel brigade attacked our forces at Paintsville on Tuesday, but were repulsed. Col. Gillespie pursued them and surprised them at Half Mountain, capturing seventy prisoners and property, together with their wagon train.—Maj. Johnson, and Col. Clay are among the prisoners.

Brig. Gen. Prince has been ordered to the Command of the district of Cairo, Paducah and Columbus.

At New York on the 20th, Cotton was firmer and higher. Gold 167¾

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, April 23d, 1864

The enemy's cavalry captured 24 of our cavalry near Spring Place, and killed the Lieutenant in command, on yesterday. Wheeler, hearing of it, ordered Colonel Ross to make a dash in their pickets on front of Tunnel Hill, at daylight this morning, which resulted in the capture of twenty one men and thirty horses, and the killing of fifteen men. The enemy are reported quite active at Cleveland.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—BANKS RETREATING AND PURSUED BY TAYLOR—CAPTURE OF YANKEE TRANSPORTS, &c.

MOBILE, April 23d, 1864.

Western dispatches report Banks retreating on Natchez, and Gen. Taylor pursuing him.

The Federal transports coming out Red River, with wounded men, are reported to have been captured.

Fourteen gunboats are aground above Red River Falls. Official news has been received that a gunboat was captured on the Yazoo River, carrying eight 24 pounder guns. The stores were removed and the boat burnt.

DESTRUCTION OF A YANKEE GUNBOAT AND CAPTURE OF HER ARMAMENT—CAPTURE OF YANKEES IN LOUISIANA BY GEN. TAYLOR.

DEMOPOLIS, April 23, 1864.

A dispatch from Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, dated Yazoo City, April 22d, says that a section of artillery, and a detachment of sharpshooters, Col. Griffith, attacked and captured on that day a gunboat near that place while lying near the shore, driving the men from their guns and finally the crew from the boat. He removed her fine armament of eight twenty-four pounders and the most valuable stores, and then burnt her to the water's edge. The captain and pilot were taken prisoners. A number of the crew were killed. Our casualties were small.

Another despatch dated Canton, April 22d, says that Taylor has captured seven thousand prisoners, four hundred wagons and nineteen pieces of artillery in Louisiana.

Two hundred and twelve Federal prisoners, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, and Cols. Ives and Jackson near Florence, were brought here to-day.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT AT CITY POINT—THE FRENCH VESSELS LEFT WITHOUT TOBACCO.

RICHMOND, April 25th, 1864.

Butler's flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday afternoon. Butler, in a communication to the commanding officer at City Point, says: The limit of the time having arrived which was fixed by the Convention between the representatives of the Emperor of France and the United States for shipping tobacco at City Point, I have sent Col. Payne, of my staff, for the single purpose of delivering despatches for the commanding officers of the French vessels.

The French steamers left during the afternoon. No tobacco was sent down.

THE ENEMY BACKING OUT.

ORANGE C. H., VA., April 25th, 1864.

The enemy's cavalry on yesterday, made a feeble demonstration in front of Ely's and Germani Fords, as if intending to cross, but quickly wheeled about and returned in the direction of Culpeper Court House.

Nothing else of interest.

WESTERN NEWS.

MOBILE, ALA., April 25th, 1864.

Western dispatches confirm Banks' defeat on the 14th and 15th inst., at Grand Encore, losing 4,500 prisoners, with camp equipage. On the 18th eleven boats carrying the Federal wounded, passed Bonnet Carrie. Banks was at Fort DeRussey, calling for reinforcements. Taylor followed Banks from Mansfield. Reinforcements were going from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. Banks had reached Natchitoches, with his army in a demoralized condition. Taylor was well up with him and pressing on.

The Yazoo Valley is clear of Yankees.

A fire here destroyed a frame house to-day. Loss severe.

GRIERSON (FEDERAL) REPORTED KILLED, &c.

DALTON, GA., April 25, 1864.

A lady who came through the lines to-day reports that Forrest attacked Grierson at Decatur, Tenn., killing Grierson and capturing a large number of prisoners.

Gen. Wheeler had a general review of his cavalry, which was attended by a large number of General officers.

GEN. HOKE A MAJOR GENERAL—YANKEE NEWS, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, VA., April 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General Hoke, who commanded the land forces in the assault on Plymouth, has been promoted to a Major-General.

It is officially estimated that the tithe in bacon in Georgia will exceed five million pounds.

Letters, purporting to be a correspondence between Lord Lyons and the President's private Secretary have been pronounced forgeries.

No further developments in regard to the French tobacco.

Baltimore papers to the 23d have been received. Advices from the Potomac indicate active preparations for the coming campaign. Large numbers of the sick have been transferred to Washington City. All the Sutlers, 2800 in number, have left the army.

Grant has established his headquarters in the field.

Deserters from Gen. Lee's army report his whole force at [illegible],000 men. Reinforcements are constantly arriving.

Additional Yankee accounts from Red River, (not deemed reliable) claim a decided victory over Kirby Smith's forces in the battle at Pleasant Hill. Among the rebels killed were Gens. Mouton and Parsons.

The New York World says that Chase has sold all his surplus gold, and it is evident he will be compelled before the year is out to buy gold to pay the interest of the public debt.

Gold closed on the 22d inst. at 175.

European news is unimportant.

All difficulties relative to the Mexican crown has been adjusted.

Maximillian was to sail on the 13th inst

Information has been received from the Peninsula of the landing of a large number of troops at Yorktown from ocean steamers. It is reported that the negro regiments stationed there had become demoralized and sent away.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER FLORIDA AT REMEDIOS—SAILING OF A FLEET FROM NEW YORK—FROM EUROPE, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, April 26th, 1864.

Baltimore papers of the 22d instant, furnish additional news.

Letters from Havanna mention the arrival of the Confederate Steamer Florida at Remedios, Cuba, on the 11th.—Several Union gunboats have gone over to take her.

A fleet of War Steamers went to sea from New York on Wednesday. The fleet will touch at Hampton Roads it is said, their orders not to be opened until their departure from that point.

Butler demands to be relieved from his present position, or have control of all military movements having their base within the limits of his Department.

The Governor of New York has determined to call the State militia regiments to do duty in the forts around New York to allow the forces stationed there to be transferred to the field.

Burnside left Washington on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, in a special steamer.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Mr. Layard said the Government was taking measures to investigate the alleged kidnapping of Irish emigrants in the service of the Federal army.

A large Company has been formed in England with a capital of one million of dollars, to purchase steamers to run the blockade bringing out cotton.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of six thousand volunteers for the Emperor of Mexico.

The steamer Matilda, built at Glasgow for the Confederates, and bound from Cardiff for a rebel port, laden with iron and steel, has been totally wrecked on Lundy Island.

It is reported that the case of the Pampero has been settled, the owners consenting to a verdict for the crown, with the nominal forfeiture of the vessel.

A great part of the city of Demarara has been destroyed by fire. The loss is two to three millions of dollars.

The Supreme Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to Forde, convicted of the murder of Dixon, former clerk of the House of Representatives.

Gen. Wessels and the other officers captured at Plymouth arrived at Libby prison to-day.

FROM DALTON—GEN. GRANT REPORTED AT CHATTANOOGA.

DALTON, GA., April 24th, 1864.

It is currently reported that Gen. Grant has arrived at Chattanooga and taken command of the Army of the Cumberland.

Davis' division is reported at Lafayette.

The enemy are reported to have moved back towards Cleveland from Red Clay.

For the Journal.

At Fort Pillow.

You shudder as you think upon
The carnage of the grim report—
The desolation when we won
The inner trenches of the fort.

But there are deeds you may not know
That scourge the pulses into strife;
Dark memories of deathless woe
Pointing the bayonet and knife.

The house is ashes, where I dwelt
Beyond the mighty inland sea;
The tombstones shattered where I knelt
By that old church in Pointe Coupee.

The Yankee fiends that came with fire,
Camped on the consecrated sod,
And trampled in the dust and mire
The Holy Eucharist of God!

The spot where darling mother sleeps,
Beneath the glimpse of yon sad moon,
Is crushed with splintered marble heaps
To stall the horse of some dragoon!

God! when I ponder that black day,
It makes my frantic spirit wince—
I marched—with Longstreet—far away,
But have beheld the ravage since.

The tears are hot upon my face
When thinking what bleak fate befell
The only sister of our race—
A thing too horrible to tell.

They say that, ere her senses fled,
She rescue of her brothers cried;
Then feebly bowed her stricken head,
Too pure to live thus—so she died.

Two of those brothers heard no plea,
With their proud hearts forever still—
John shrouded by the Tennessee,
And Arthur there at Malvern Hill.

But I have heard it everywhere
Vibrating like a passing knell;
'Tis as perpetual as the air
And solemn as a funeral bell.

By scorched lagoon and murky swamp
My wrath was never in the lurch;
I've killed the picket in his camp
And many a pilot on his perch.

With deadly rifle, sharpened brand,
A week ago, upon my steed,
With Forrest and his warrior band
I made the hell-hounds writhe and bleed.

You should have seen our leader go
Upon the battle's burning marge,
Swooping like falcon on the foe,
Heading the grey line's iron charge!

All outcasts from our ruined marts,
We heard th' undying serpent hiss,
And in the desert of our hearts
The fatal spell of Nemesis.

The Southern yell rang loud and high
The moment that we thundered in,
Smiting the demons hip and thigh,
Cleaving them to the very chin.

My right arm bared for fiercer play,
The left one held the rein in slack;
In all the fury of the fray
I sought the white man, not the black.

The dabbled clots of brain and gore
Across the swirling sabers ran;
To me each brutal visage bore
The front of one accursed man.

Throbbing along the frenzied vein,
My blood seemed kindled into song—
The death-dirge of the sacred slain,
The slogan of immortal wrong.

It glared athwart the dripping glaives,
It blazed in each avenging eye—
The thought of desecrated graves
And some lone sister's desp'rate cry!

J. R. R.

Wilmington, April 25th, 1864

NICE PATRIOTS.—We hear of men (says the Milton *Chronicle*,) who have plenty of hogs and corn to fatten them, fattening just enough pork to do them. The idea is to keep the Government from getting it, and if the Yankees do not get all such "patriotic" hogs and their pigs, too, the Devil will; which amounts to the same thing in Dutch. Just think of it! A man with Country, Liberty, Property, everything at stake, and trembling in the balance, willing to lose all rather than let the Government get a piece of his meat! Why, if the hogs themselves had a say in the matter, they would scorn such littleness of soul and contemptible selfishness, if they did not eat their own throats in utter shame of their meanness and want of patriotism.

A PITHY PRAYER.—The Rev. Mr. Shine, chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature, on the opening of the recent session, prayed thus:

"Bless thou the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, the Governor and State officers! Give us a sound currency, pure water and undefiled religion—for Christ's sake. Amen."

THE DESERTERS HUNG AT KINSTON, N. C.

We find in the North Carolina *Presbyterian* a long letter from the Rev John Parris, Chaplain of the 54th Regiment N. C. Troops, giving a detailed account of the capture, conviction and hanging of twenty-two deserters at Kinston. We make the following extracts:

"In our late campaign against Newbern, we captured in the ranks of the enemy, with arms in their hands, and dressed out in the Yankee toggery, twenty two men, who were recognized and proved to be deserters from the Confederate service. They have all been tried by court martial, found guilty, condemned and suffered the penalty of death upon the gallows. They were all turned over to our brigade for execution. At the instance of Brig. Gen. Hoke, I attended them in confinement, in the character of a minister of the gospel, and accompanied them to the gallows. Thus I learned their history and heard their confessions. On Friday, the 5th instant, Jos. L. Haskett and David Jones, of Craven county, deserted from the 10th Regiment, were executed.

They were illiterate men; neither of them could read. Admitted they had deserted, but insisted that the Yankees compelled them to take the oath and enlist. These were the most unfeeling and hardened men I have ever encountered. They had been raised up in ignorance and vice. They manifested but little if any concern about eternity. They marched to the gallows with apparent indifference. Jones, though quite a young man, never shed a tear. By deserting the flag of their country they were guilty of perjury, but they seemed to regard it with indifference. With this state of feeling they were launched into eternity.

"On Friday, the 12th, five more of the prisoners were brought to the scaffold. As all of these executions had to take place within twenty four hours after the publication of their sentence, I had only that space of time to devote to their religious instruction before they went to the bar of God. The names of these men were Amos Armyett. William Irving, Mitchel Busick, Lewis Bryan and John Stanley—all deserters from Nethercutt's Battalion, and from Jones county. Upon entering the cell in which they were confined, I asked if any of them were members of the church?—Armyett replied that he was, and had been a Methodist for years, that he was prepared to meet his Judge in peace. But as I don't admit a man's lips as a test of his christianity, I taught them only as sinners against God of the most heaven defying character. I urged upon them the importance of making a full and complete confession of all their sins, before both God and man; yet I am afraid these men were willing to look the great sin of perjury of which they were guilty, fully in the face.—Yet each one, before starting to the gallows professed to have made his peace with his God, and two of them were baptised in the Christian faith. I suggested to them that they owed to their fellow men one duty, viz: that they should give to me the names of the men who had seduced them to desert and go to the enemy. This they readily assented to, and gave me the names of five citizens of Jones county, as the authors of their ruin, disgrace and death, which names I took down in writing and handed it into the General's office, and they will no doubt be properly attended to. At the gallows, Armyett, who was the eldest of the five, made, as chief speaker, the following confession, written down as delivered:

"I believe my peace is made with God. I did wrong in volunteering after I got to Newbern. I would rather have laid in jail all my life than have done it. I have rendered prayer unto God to forgive my sin. I trust in him, and in him only." (The prisoners said we all feel the same way)

Mitchell Busick said: "I went to Newbern and they (the Yankees) told me if I did not go into their service, I should be taken through the lines and shot. In this way I was frightened into it." They all declared; "We wish a statement made to the N. C. Troops that we have done wrong and regret it; and warn others not to follow our example."

* * * * * *

"On Monday, the 15th inst, thirteen more marched to the gallows. I made my first visit to them as chaplain on Sunday morning. The scene beggars all description. Some of them were comparatively young men. But they had made the fatal mistake. They had only twenty-four hours to live, and but little preparation had been made for death. Here was a wife to say farewell to a husband forever. Here a mother to take the last look at her ruined son; and then a sister who had come to embrace for the last time the brother who had brought disgrace upon the very name she bore, by his treason to his country. I told them they had sinned against their country and that country would not forgive; but they had also sinned against God, yet God would forgive, if they approached him with penitent hearts, filled with a godly sorrow for sin, and repose their trust in the atoning blood of Christ. They gave, apparently, marked attention to my ministration of the word and of prayer. On the next morning before they were carried to the scaffold, I visited them again, and had with me as companions Rev. Mr. Thompson, chaplain of the 43d, Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Guilford county, Rev. Mr. Hines, Missionary to Brigade, and Rev. R. R. Michaux, N. C. Conference. After reading a chapter and prayer, I administered the ordinance of christian baptism to eight of these poor condemned wretches, after the manner the Paul and Silas administered it to the Jailor and his household in the prison at midnight in Philippi. They had received no religious visit from any one except the one from myself the preceding morning, and one in the afternoon, at my request, from Rev. Mr. Thompson. I administered baptism at the request made on the morning before.

* * * * * *

The thirteen marched to the gallows with apparent resignation. Some of them I hope were prepared for their doom. Others I fear not. On the scaffold they were all arranged in one row. At a given signal the trap fell, and they were in eternity in a few moments. The scene was truly appalling. But it was as truly the deserter's doom. Many of them said I never expected to come to such an end as this. But yet they were deserters, and as such they ought to have expected such a doom. The names of these misguided men were, John I. Brock, Wm. Haddock, Jesse Summerlin, A. I. Brittain, Wm. Jones, Lewis Freeman, Calvin Huffman, Stephen Jones, Joseph Brock, Lewis Taylor, Charles Cutbrell, W. C. Daughtry and John Freeman. Ten of them were deserters from Nethercutt's battalion.

On yesterday, the 22d, William I Hill and Elijah Kellum were carried to the gallows and hanged as deserters. Kellum was quite a young man, unable to read, but guilty of the dreadful crime according to his own showing. He professed to die in peace, and received the ordinance of baptism before death. The other looked very much like an impenitent man, and died leaving a wife and three helpless children to bear the disgrace of its heavy crime unto the third and fourth generation.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—Rev. Mr. Hall, in course of a recent lecture before the Young Men's Christian association in Richmond, on the subject of "The Historic Significance of the present revolution," related the following incident in the life of Daniel Webster, which is worthy of regard:

In 1850. Mr. Webster, in the course of a conversation with some gentlemen of Maryland remarked, "A terrible crisis is at hand, The mass of the Northern people have been educated in anti-slavery doctrines, and are thoroughly abolitionist in sentiment. They will demand of the South that their doctrine of abolitionism be accepted by them. I urge, you gentlemen of the South, to go among your people, and beg them to accede to this demand on the part of the North. They are resolved on it, and, unless the South yield, the country is ruined." The reply was, that when the demand was made, the sword would be drawn and the issue decided with that

YANKEE DESERTERS.—The records at Castle Thunder give strange evidence concerning the remarkably fine spirit of the Yankee army in Virginia. Within the last few weeks nearly a hundred deserters from Grant have passed over the line and come asking asylum in the bosom of the rebellion. For the last few days they have been particularly persevering in getting to Richmond ahead of time, unwilling to wait for Grant and stand the chances of being put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and in no little danger. It is becoming a customary sight to see squads of five, six, eight or ten per day, marching up to Gen. Winder's office under guard, but seeming as gay and glad as if they were in the best luck and with the best prospects in the world.

We have seen a private letter from Oxford, Mississippi, in which the writer says: "It is impossible to give an adequate description of the damage inflicted by Forrest upon the commands of Smith and Grierson. For sixty miles the line of their retreat was marked with dead Yankees and horses. They rode their horses so hard that nearly all died after reaching Memphis. Smith returned alone to Memphis, and when asked where his men were, replied that one half had straggled and the other half had gone to h—ll, which was nearly the truth.—*Exchange.*

From the Goldsboro' Journal, April 25th.

List of Wounded.

Through the kindness of Doctor Hunt, we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning a list of a party of the wounded who participated in the late battle at Plymouth, and were received in the General Hospital in this place, on the 22d instant. We are informed by the Doctor that they are all very slightly wounded, and are doing well.

LIST OF WOUNDED received at General Hospital No. 3, Goldsboro', N. C., on the 22d instant:

Sixth N. C. Regiment.—Company A, Private J E Borden; company B, Private J E Saunders, J Tilley and A Weavil; company C, Sergeant J E Lyon; Private John Mcsee; company E, Private R Pittman; company F, E Nelson; company H, Private F Page; company I, Privates John C [illegible] and A B Ephraim; company K, Privates F P H[illegible] and John Reece.

Eighth N. C. Regiment.—Company I, Private A. Boggs.

Twenty-[illegible] N. C. Regiment.—Company D Private J C Boyles; company F Private A M King; Company H, Privates W W A[illegible] and John Marion; company I, Private C H Boyes; company K, Private C Flynn.

Thirty-Fifth N. C. Regiment.—Company A, Private J A Costin; company C, private Neal Smith.

Forty-Third N. C. Regiment—Company A, Privates L R Grisham and L J Q[illegible]; Company E, Private A W [illegible]; company F, Private J H Wood; company 3, Private W J Ashcraft; company K, Private W H Meeks.

Fifty-sixth N. C. Regiment—Company A, Private K Stroud; company B, private W Hardy; company D, Lieut C R Wilson, Privates J R Miller and G W Montgomery; company G, Private E Carlton.

Twenty-First Georgia Regiment.—Company F, Private W B Phillips; company G Private L W Jones.

Twenty Fourth Virginia Regiment—Company B, Private R A Metts.

Bradford's (Confed.) Artillery.—T L Russel

From the Richmond Dispatch.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS FROM THE PLYMOUTH FIGHT.

We gave on Saturday morning some of the particulars of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Plymouth. Our forces arrived in front of Plymouth on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in capturing most of the enemy's pickets, which were stationed a few miles from town, and felt their works, and finding them much stronger than was anticipated, the men being exhausted by a long day's march, the attack was postponed until next day. During the whole day Monday the artillery and sharpshooters were engaged with their gunboats and forts, which resulted in one of the former being sunk.—At about [illegible] o'clock on the same evening Fort Sanderson, a very strong earthwork, was assaulted and carried by storm, after a spirited resistance. During this assault a number of our men were killed by hand grenades in the ditch. After carrying the above-named fort our forces advanced close up to the main works of the enemy, on the West side of the town. On Tuesday morning at two o'clock the Albemarle, one of our iron clad gunboats, commanded by Capt. Cook, came down the river and engaged the enemy's batteries and gunboats which were lying in front of the town. The enemy's boats attempted to board her, which attack was handsomely repulsed. They also attempted to trap her, having stretched a chain under water across the space that intervened between their boats; but instead of running between them Capt Cook made direct for the largest, striking her amidship, and sunk her in a few minutes, together with most of the officers and crew, only a few of whom were picked up. He immediately engaged the other, and pursued her some distance down the river, but not deeming it prudent to venture too far down the river, he returned to his former position in front of Plymouth.

After daylight on the same morning, Gen. Hoke demanded a surrender of the place and its defences, which demand the enemy declined to accede to. During the day their works were encountered and felt at different points. Tuesday night the position of our troops was moved around through a very difficult route to the east or opposite side of the town. At daylight Wednesday morning they charged and carried the entire line of fortifications on the east side, driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet completely through the town to the opposite side, where some of our troops were left, who succeeded in capturing a large number of prisoners.

During all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning the Albemarle, with the gallant Cook in command, engaged the enemy's batteries, taking them in reverse.—The town now being entirely in our possession, together with all the enemy's works, with the exception of the main fort, a demand was made for its surrender, which was refused, but as soon as our sharpshooters commenced to advance, the enemy began to desert by twos, threes and twenties, coming into our lines and throwing down their arms. The flag of the fort was then soon hauled down, which resulted in the surrender by Brig. Gen. Wessels of four regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, a battalion of artillery, and two or three companies of N. C. "Buffaloes," together with the large amount of stores, provisions, siege guns, &c., previously reported in this paper.

Our loss in killed and wounded in the land fight was much larger than that of the enemy, owing to the fact that our troops were exposed to a raking fire, without protection of any kind, while the enemy were covered by their works. Our total loss was three hundred killed and wounded, while the loss of the enemy in this respect only amounted to one hundred. The number of prisoners captured was as follows: 2,500 whites and 300 negroes, a portion of the latter being women and children. A large number of negroes and "buffaloes" (it is said) escaped by means of boats and canoes, while quite a number plunged into the river, a portion of whom never reached the opposite shore. The behavior of our troops throughout the whole affair was everything that could be desired, and where all did so well it would be next to injustice to discriminate. The gallant Col. Mercer was killed while leading a charge, and thus sealed with his life-blood his devotion to his country. He was a native of Georgia, and the only field officer lost by us during the siege of Plymouth.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Grumblers.

Wheel-horses are invaluable in their true office, which is to hold back the wagon and prevent it from going down hill too rapidly. But, then, wheel-horses to hold back when the wagon is *going up hill*, and when it is just at a "pinch," requiring the whole strength of the team, are very unprofitable—nay, troublesome and vexatious—animals. They fatigue and weary the team, and retard the movement of the wagon, with advantage to none. The grumblers in the Southern Confederacy are just like these latter kind of wheel-horses. They take the studs as the heavy burthen is mounting the steepest part of the hill, and do every contrariwise thing known to horse kind, even to marring the good appearance of the "swingle-tree."

Now, as it is perfectly useless to reason with a "balky horse," it is idle to reason with the grumblers. We can only hope to see the wain taken to the top of the hill without them, knowing that they will not be quelled until the level, hard road is reached, and there they will in the sunshine and the shade of the lovely highway be as bright and cheerful as the best of horses, and snort their satisfaction and pride just as though they did as much as the freest puller and gamest horse in the team!

The grumbler is a very much injured man at one time; he is a very intrepid defender of the people's rights at another; he is always a very independent fellow, not afraid to attack tyranny or corruption wherever they show their hideous fronts; and, we should add never is anything but an honest and personally a most disinterested man! He is, beyond question, the wisest of the wise, and sees what other people cannot; that nothing is proper or politic, and no measure of the Government is constitutional. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, although expressly authorized by the Constitution, is not done constitutionally, unless done exactly in the manner the grumblers approve—There must be an accuser, and a proceeding according to those very legal forms which it is the purpose of the suspension of the writ to avoid—the extraordinary exigency of the public service demanding the most summary process of military law. So bitter are they against the *manner* of the suspension, we may infer that were the constituted authorities to avail themselves of the powers conferred they would take fire at once, and communicate the flames to the whole nation. The dramatic effect of their crusade against the monstrous invasion of popular rights would be so much heightened by a *case*, that it may not be unjust to suspect that they would be rather rejoiced over one—not for any self complacent sentiment of their's, but only to stand up for the people and the Constitution! What if President Davis gives them none? They will likely abuse him for not doing so.

Whether it be this *habeas corpus*, or the conscript act, or the anti-substitute law—[on this, however, they are rather subdued since the people and the army are not damaged by it, and rather favor it,]—the law for funding the currency—or the tax law—they are all violations of the constitution, assaults upon the liberty and the most sacred rights of the citizen. They declare that they are not to be intimidated, not they!—that unconstitutional acts shall not go undenounced, and above all, they mean not to submit to any master! It might be charitably supposed that in that part of their speeches in which they renounce all masters, they in a moment of excitement or confusion, by mistake, get mixed up with their speeches on Southern affairs, a passage or two formerly prepared for a phillipic against Lincoln and the Yankee Government. Either this, or the being betrayed into a thundering sentence, asserting personal independence, in which they have no idea of sacrificing sound and fury to such contemptible thing as sense and reason, can only account for these outbursts from some Southern men.

It is difficult to imagine what these people mean, unless it be merely to cut a caper, and by contrast prove their independence by side of other people's passiveness. The country is beset on every side by the most powerful as well as the most heartless enemy that could be arrayed against it. The triumph of that enemy would be the death knell of every vestige of liberty in the South—the Southern people would be degraded beneath their very slaves—and no one of the catalogue of miseries and mortifications but would be meted out to them. The entire strength of the country—in men and means—is demanded to avert these indescribable calamities. And yet when the representatives of the States, after patient deliberation, decide upon the measures indispensable to the national defence, not one of them meets the approval of these gentlemen. All of them are pronounced unconstitutional! They affect to feel the chains gradually winding about their limbs and they kick!

Now let us ask—in the name of all that is rational and patriotic—what would these men do for the country's defence in this hour of imminent peril? How would they raise up men? How munitions of war? How money? How many and how much would they give? Do they dream that volunteering in any way would be adequate either in men or means to the public defence against the millions of men that are hurled against the country? Do they believe that by quietly and passively sending forward the olive branch of peace at the head of a few feeble brigades of volunteers, the enemy will grant us peace and *independence*? They cannot labor under any such vain delusion! It is impossible! There is not a man out of Bedlam so insane as to imagine any such thing. Then what do they mean, and what do they want?

But the country, after all, need care very little about these unaccountable demonstrations. They have their temporary and limited effects, and there is an end of them. Let us not impugn too far the patriotism of these citizens. The most of them are very sound; some of them would be consoled in their dark apprehensions for liberty by a Major (or some other) Generalship, or a foreign commission or secretaryship—some are on a false scent, thinking they are running with the people, when they are taking the very opposite course—and some are unworthy of being associated with even the worst of these; they are uninfluenced by a single motive entitled to respect or charity; but are justly objects of both distrust and contempt. It is upon these last that rests the blood of many an honest and well meaning Confederate soldier, who permitted himself to be misled by them, and who repented of his error when too late.

The country is united as never country was in such a war. The feeble sounds of discord are drowned by the concordant voice of the entire people composing the family of Confederate States. The successes achieved by a noble and intrepid soldiery are shaming the desponding and the timid into high spirit and courage.—Croaking and grumbling are subsiding, and when the work is done, the activity reached, and the triumph won, there will be none to admit but they too were true and faithful, and helped to achieve the grand result!

Defeat of the National Currency Bill.

A Washington telegram furnishes the following intelligence:

The total defeat of the national bank or currency bill by so large a vote as two-thirds astonished both friends and foes, especially as so much time has been consumed in efforts to perfect it. All the amendments made in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, about sixty in number, were concurred in by the House. The committee on ways and means were willing to adopt all except two, and hence, Representative Stevens offered a substitute, differing only from the amended bill in the following particulars, namely: Restoring the uniform 7 per cent. interest and leaving it under National and not State legislation, and omitting the section which left the capital stock of the institutions to be taxed the same as property of individuals for State and municipal purposes. The House emphatically non-concurred in the substitute. This was the turning point in the controversy—the test that determined whether the bill containing the clauses obnoxious to the prominent friends of the measure should pass the House, so it was laid upon the table on the motion of Representative Stevens, some of his own political friends voting with those of the opposite side who were from the beginning opposed to this measure of finance.

The New York World says:

Much uneasiness is felt in Administration circles respecting the condition of the national finances. Another large issue of currency is now probable, since it is felt that even with the amount now out, it is impossible to prevent gold going to 200 and upward, and one or two hundred millions more will not make matters much worse. The Government is now spending two millions per day. Its receipts from loans, taxes, and customs, are less than one million per day. The ten-forty loan does not sell because people feel that they have already been putting "too many eggs in a basket," and the national debt is now mounting up so rapidly that the most sanguine begin to admit that it can never be paid, but that the best that can be hoped for is, that it will be only partially repudiated by being funded in a Government bond bearing three per cent. interest.

The Female Cavalier.

One morning at roll call near Russellville, Kentucky, we were surprised and amused at seeing a black wench gallop into camp, seated astride a powerful iron grey horse, and carrying before her three or four fine looking Enfield rifles. She dashed up into our midst, and dropping the guns upon the ground, exclaimed, "Bless de Lord, safe at last!"

"What's the meaning of this?" inquired Col. Abernethy, stepping forward.

"Give me a kiss fuss, massa, den I tells you," replied the wench, leering at the astonished and incensed Colonel: the bystanders the while shouting with laughter, at his astonished and ludicrous appearance.

The Colonel seized a stick and was about to lay it on the back of the impudent wench, when she cried in an altered tone, "forbear, Colonel; it is I, Sergeant Johnson, your Orderley."

"The d—l!" exclaimed the Colonel, dropping his stick and breaking out into a laugh, "What means this, Charley? Where have you been? How came you in this disguise?"

Charley threw one leg over the front of the saddle and proposed to explain, while the whole regiment gathered around to hear the story. "If you recollect, Colonel, you gave me a five days' furlough yesterday morning, to go down to Whippoorwill Bridge, to see my friend Billy Mills. Well, I arrived there yesterday evening, and was having a jolly time last night when the negroes came running in and informed me that a squadron of Yankee raiders were coming up the road, both in front and rear of the house. I tell you boys, I was frightened and thought I was about to go up for ninety days this time, certain. "Where shall I hide? where shall I hide?" cried I, bouncing about from one corner of the room to another, nearly beside myself with fear; "hide in the cellar," suggested Billy Mills—"no, no, that won't do," cried another, "go up into the garret," which latter suggestion I was about to follow, when Lucy, the old black woman, took forcible hold of me and dragged me to the kitchen, saying, "I'll fix you, come 'long," I followed unresistingly, and the old woman with no gentle hand commenced stripping off my clothes. I had no idea what she was after, but as my case was a desperate one, I resolved to submit, the more readily too, as I heard upon all sides the heavy tramp of the enemy's horses as they closed in upon the house.

"She tore off my clothes with one or two swipes of her hand, and then cast over my head one of her own dresses—to wit: the one I have on. She drew over my head this black cap and tied this handkerchief, this done, she smeared my face and hands with soot from the pots, and by the time the Yankees entered I was colored, as you see, a fifteen hundred dollar wench."

"Well, what occurred after that, Charley?" the Colonel enquired.

"Well, they came in blustering and swearing and inquired if there were any rebels in the house. They were told there was none, but notwithstanding they searched everywhere, and finding no one, ordered us poor blacks to get them a d—d good supper, or they would skin us alive. I tell you, Colonel, I made the pots clatter with a vengeance. In a very short time, Lucy, Dinah, Patsy, and myself, set before them "the best the country afforded." Those in the house sat down to their meal, while Lucy and I went out and summoned the half dozen remaining around the house. I then secured the premises a time or two to see that the coast was clear, and finding it so, I took the finest horse in the lot, gathered up three of their rifles and led the horse gently off till I got a hundred yards or so from the house—I then mounted and made tracks for camp.

"For this splendid charger, saddle, bridle, holsters, pistols and guns, I left them in exchange, my old broken down jade and my old ragged uniform. Now Colonel, will you still refuse the kiss?"

"No Charley, no; but you must first wash your face.—*Southern Punch.*

THE LIBERALITY OF THE SOLDIERS.—Rev. Dr. Lacey recently stated in Richmond that, after religious service, on a late occasion, with the 12th Mississippi Regiment, the soldiers by a unanimous vote, desired him to tender to the authorities of Richmond, for the use of the poor of that city, one day's rations in every week out of their allowance. The soldiers are themselves on short allowance. These particular soldiers are far away from their homes, with no opportunity, therefore, of receiving supplies from their friends.—There is no opportunity to purchase in the vicinity of their camps. They have to rely solely on their rations. Out of these they offer a day's allowance in the week to the poor of a strange city!

They ask to last, that the poor of that city in whose defence they have so often braved death, may eat! Truly this is charity! They said that the people of Richmond had been kind to them, as occasion served, and they wished to express their gratitude. Only the generosity of a soldier could desire to make such overflowing return. We are pleased to say that their offer was kindly declined. But it devolves on the people of Richmond, in whose name and by whose wishes it was declined, to make up the proposed gift in double measure to the suffering among them. Meanwhile, let the 12th Mississippi be held in their honorable remembrance!

A member of Congress from Tennessee, has now in his pocket the draft of a bill which he proposes to introduce at the earliest possible moment of the next session, which, if adopted, will cut speculation off at the knees, and inflict deserved punishment upon the sharks who have been preying upon the wants and necessities of the people. The bill provides that every man shall be compelled under oath to report the amount of his sales and the per cent. of profit he has made, and that all profit beyond what is just and reasonable, shall be regarded as a tax collected for the Government, and paid over to the government. Those who raised their prices upon the passage of the currency bill to cover the depreciation of the money, and continued the same prices after the one third was deducted, are particularly provided for. Such a law is badly needed, and we believe would tend to a greater extent to reduce the present exhorbitant prices than anything that could be devised.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

The Philadelphia "Press," on the resolutions to expel Long, of Ohio, says:

THE DISGRACE IN CONGRESS.

That two men should rise in the Congress of the United States, boldly affirm the right of secession, the justice of the rebellion, and advocate the dissolution of the Union, is shame almost too monstrous to believe. But that these men should not be at once expelled, that they should find other members base enough to defend, a party strong enough to protect them, is something more than shame; it is infamy. Great Heaven! to what have we come, when treason reveals itself on the floor of Congress, and successfully defies the power of the law and the indignation of the people. Either we, the people, have failed in our duty in this war, or we have been disgracefully deceived in sending to Congress the fifty eight representatives who refused to expel Messrs. Long and Harris for what they dared to say last week.

DEBATE IN THE U. S. CONGRESS ON THE GOLD QUESTION—NO HOPE BUT IN MILITARY SUCCESS.—*U. S. Senate*, Washington, April 15.—Mr. Fessenden laid before the Senate the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12th, 1864.—Sir: Notwithstanding the diminished amount of U. States notes in circulation, and the gradual withdrawal from use as currency of interest-bearing United States notes, made a legal tender for their face, the price of gold continues to advance. This effect can only be attributed to one or two causes, and is probably due in part to each. First, to the increase of notes of local banks, and secondly, to the efforts of speculators.

I have already submitted, through you, to the consideration of the Committee on Finance, a bill intended as a remedy for the first evil. I now beg leave to submit to its consideration a bill intended as a remedy for the second.

The first bill, if it become a law, will have, I doubt not, the most salutary consequences. The effect of the second will probably be more immediate, though perhaps not of such permanent importance.

I ask for both a candid consideration, and, if approved, the favorable action of Congress.

It must not be thought, however, that I regard either or both of these measures as adequate remedies for financial disorders. Nothing short of taxation to one half of the amount of our current expenditures, and a reduction of those expenditures to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, will ensure financial success to the Government. *And without military success all measures will fail.*

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Chairman of Committee on Finance.

Official Despatch from Gen. Forrest.

The annexed official despatch was received Tuesday at the War Department:

DEMOPOLIS, April 19, 1864.

"The following despatch has just been received from Gen. Forrest, dated Jackson, Tennessee, April 15.

L. POLK, Lieut. Gen.

"L. POLK, Lieutenant General:

"I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 12th instant, with a part of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, under Brigadier General J. R. Chalmers. After a short fight, we drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, into the Fort under cover of their gunboats, and demanded a surrender, which was denied by Major L. W. Booth, commanding the United States forces. I stormed the fort, and after a contest of thirty minutes, captured the entire garrison, killing five hundred, and taking one hundred horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers in the fort were all killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of twenty killed and sixty wounded. Among the wounded is the gallant Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Reid, whilst leading the Fifth Mississippi. Over one hundred citizens who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort.

"A. B. FORREST, Maj. Gen.

YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW.—A telegram, dated Cairo, April 14, gives the following version of the capture of Fort Pillow, 60 miles above Memphis:

Forrest, with 6,000 men, attacked Fort Pillow Tuesday morning. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his forces so as to gain an advantage. *The flag of truce was refused*, and the fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was *also refused*. At 3 o'clock the rebels came in swarms, *compelling our surrender*.

Immediately ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. The incarnate fiends commenced an indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors previously wounded. The colored soldiers becoming demoralized rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both whites and blacks were then bayonetted, shot or sabred. Out of the garrison of six hundred, only two hundred remained alive. Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried away.

Funny.

A soldier just from Johnston's army, gives the following amusing account of an examination of a lieutenant in camp a few days since. He says the boys had considerable fun over it, and would like to see it in print:

EXAMINATION OF LIEUTENANT ———

Question.—What is an army?

Answer.—A big crowd of men and officers, half fed and lousy

Q.—What is the position of a soldier?

A.—Head up, heels down, eyes equally open, neither bow legged, nor knock kneed, dirty hands, whiskers long, and hair short, bread basket not too full, but rather empty.

Q.—What is the duties of a brigadier-general?

A.—To smoke fine segars, look wise, put fellows in the stocks, claim all the glory, and try to be promoted.

Q.—The duty of a missionary?

A.—Holding meetings, holler loud, forage for buttermilk, and stray in the rear, when danger is near?

Q.—The duties of a lieutenant?

A.—Wear his bars and to wish for more of them, get furlough to go home, and tell the men to "close up" on a march"—"silence in ranks" on a drill.

Artificial limbs are now made of vulcanized India Rubber. As they are hollow, all the machinery is contained within, and is not liable to be deranged or broken. They are, it is said, much more readily made, and lighter than those made of wood or iron.

Artemus Ward's Adventure.

I must relate a little incident which happened to your humble servent on his return home from the wars. I was walking the street, looking so gallant and gay in my brass cote and bloo buttons, and other military harness, when an excited female rushed out of a house, throwed a plump bandiks around my neck, which part I didn't mind much, as they were round ones, and exclaimed:

"Do I behold thee once again?"

"You do—an I think you are holding me too fastly," sez I, trying to release the excentric female's arms.

"O, hev you come back—hev you come back?" she wildly cried, hangin tighter to my neck.

"I don't know you," sez I.

"Not know me—your own Charletta Rosetta Belletta—she who has not sot her eyes onto you for more'n two years? Yes," she continued, placin her hand onto my shoulder, an looking up into my face like a dying hoss fly—"Yes, I see my own Alfred's eyes his nose, his ears, his ——"

"Madame," sez I, "excuse me, but allow me to correct you. Ef I air not mistaken, these earses, an noses, an eyeses belong to myself individerally, and youf Alfred never own'd em scarcely."

"Away with this farce," sez she, "You cannot deceive your Charlotta, cum into the house and see your little son, Lincoln Burnside McClellan Beazor."

It was evident that the female was mistaken—that it was not me, but another man she wanted.

"How old is he?" sez I.

"Which?" sez she.

"Them little sons, Lincoln Burnside McClellan, and so 4th."

"He's just six months—the little darling!"

"Well, madam," sez I, "ef little Lincoln McClellan Burnside and so forth, is only six months old, an you haven't set eyes onto your Alfred for more'n two years, I think there's a mistake somewhar, and that I'm not your Alfred, but another man altogether."

The woman shot into the house like forty, an that was the last of her, but I pity her poor Alfred.

PASTORAL CALL.—The Baptist Church at Wilmington, N. C., has extended an unanimous call to the Rev. Wm. M. Young, now of Petersburg, and a refugee from Williamsburg, Va. Mr. Young, we hear, has not determined whether he will or will not, accept the call. The church in Wilmington may consider itself fortunate should Mr. Young return an affirmative answer. There are few men in the denomination more zealous in the great cause of religion than he. We should part with him with much regret.—*Petersburg Express.*

NICE PORTRAITS.—We hear of men (says the Milton Chronicle) who have plenty of hogs and corn to fatten them, fattening just enough pork to do them. The idea is to keep the Government from getting it, and if the Yankees do not get all such "patriotic" hogs and their pigs, too, the Devil will, which amounts to the same thing in Dutch. Just think of it! A man with country, liberty, property, everything at stake, and trembling in the balance, willing to lose all rather than let the Government get a piece of his meat! Why, if the hogs themselves had a say-so in the matter, they would scorn such littleness of soul and contemptible selfishness, if they did not cut their own throats in utter shame of their meanness and want of patriotism.

Reserve Surgical Corps.

We understand that the Surgeon General has recently issued an order constituting a reserve Surgical Corps. It will be made up from a part of the Medical Staff of each Hospital, and it will be their duty to hold themselves in readiness to proceed at once to the battle field to take charge of the sick and wounded. They are also directed to go prepared with instruments, lint, bandages, &c.

THE GREAT FAIR IN NEW YORK.—The New York Times, noticing the articles on exhibition at the great sanitary fair there, says:

A "spread eagle" is among the novelties of the Methodist Church table. It was presented by Mrs. Wright, of Indiana, and is made of the hair of President Lincoln, the members of his Cabinet, and of some seventy members of Congress. The back-bone is of the Presidential locks, and the beak of Secretary Chase's—typical in their positions, perhaps, of strongbacks and greenbacks.

CAMP OF THE 18th N. C. T.,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA, Feb. 6th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 148 3t&23-te*

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. Daniel Hines, Lenoir county, by Samuel Davis, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM F. NUNN, of Duplin, to Miss SPICY JANE EUGENIA HENRIETTA MELISSA PUCKETT, of Onslow.

In Upper Southwest District, on the 14th inst., by H. H. Sandlin, Esq., JOHN W. WILLIAMS, to Miss DOROTHA SHIVER, all of Onslow Co., N. C.

DIED.

At Teachey's Depot, April the 14th, at half past five o'clock in the morning, ARCHIBALD HENRY, aged 21 years, 2 months and 26 days. He belonged to the C. S. Navy, at Wilmington, N. C.

The subject of this memoir, Mr. Thos. C. Craft, died in Wilmington, N. C., March 11th, 1864, of Paralysis, after 11 days' illness, aged 46 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Obituaries are too often mere fulsome eulogies, and it is contrary to the intention of the writer to ascribe to the deceased any good quality that he did not possess. When the memory lingers over the past, there is a mournful pleasure in pausing at the graves of departed worth, and recounting the virtues of loved ones lost. Mr Craft was a consistent member of the Baptist Church in Wilmington for several years, and his christianity was clearly exemplified by the beautiful consistency of his pious life during his entire membership with the church. As the chill winds of life's winter began to whistle around the tottering frame of this aged disciple of Christ, he became weary of life, and expressed a wish to die if it was in accordance with the decrees of Providence. Cares and perplexities gathered around him as he hastened to the grave, but do you not suppose, dear reader, he would have so earnestly desired death had he not, on the banks of the stormy river, caught from the promised land the reflections of the luminous track he was about to leave behind, and which grew brighter and brighter as he approached the grave? Verily, no. Calmly he closed his eyes in death, and his happy spirit, attended by myriads of the celestial throng, was borne where it could fully appreciate the ineffable glory of the eternal God, and chaunt anthems of praise to Him through all eternity. He was an affectionate husband, kind and indulgent father, courteous and affable; ever ready to comfort the poor, assist the troubled, and relieve the distressed. I would offer a word of condolence to the bereaved widow and fatherless children, but deem it unnecessary, for they have the pleasing consciousness of knowing that their irreparable loss is his eternal gain. His remains were deposited in Oakdale Cemetery, there to repose till the clarion notes of the last trump shall awake the sleeping millions. "Happy thought" L.*

WILMINGTON MARKET, APRIL 27, 1864.

The market is very poorly supplied with Provisions; and prices appear to be advancing instead of getting lower.—The sales during the week have been mostly in the small way, at about the following quotations:

BEEF CATTLE.—Are in demand for butchering purposes, and the market is bare. We quote on the hoof at $4 to $4 50 per lb., as to quality.

BACON—Sells from carts at $4 50 to $5 00 per lb

BEESWAX—$4 per lb.

BUTTER—$12 to $15 per lb.

CORN—Is in demand, and market bare. Sells at $20 to $25 per bushel

CORN MEAL—Retails from the granaries at $20 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $3 to $4 per lb.

COTTON—No sales of consequence. Sellers generally are holding at $1 75 to $2 per lb.

EGGS—$4 to $5 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and very little on market. We quote small sales at $300 to $315 per bbl. for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder and Hay $25; Shucks $16 to $18 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2, and dry $4 to 4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $15 to $15 50, and upper $16 50 to $17 per lb

LARD—By the barrel $5 50 to $6 per lb.

NAILS—Sell by the keg at $2 00 to $2 25 per lb.

[illegible]—$20 to $25 per bushel

PEAS—Cow $22 50 to $25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Live fowls $5 to $10 each, and dressed $5 per lb.

POTATOES—Sweet $25 to $30 per bushel.

RICE—Clean $1 20 to $1 30 per lb. by the cask.

SALT—Sales for the week of Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—Is scarce, and sells by the barrel at $10 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $5 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 to $6 per gallon.

TALLOW—$3 50 to $4 per lb.

YARN—By the bale, $50 to $55 per bunch.

WOOD—Is in demand at high prices, and but little coming to market. We quote by the boat load at $30 to $35 for pine and ash, and $40 to $50 per cord for oak.

THE MONEY MARKET rules about the same, and scarcely anything doing. The brokers are buying at the following rates: Gold $20; Silver $18; N. C. Bank bills $3 50; and South Carolina and Georgia $3 50 for one.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 9.

1. The following Extracts from General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 6, 1863,

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 37.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

SECTION 1. Whenever the exigencies of any army in the field are such as to make impressments of forage, articles of subsistence or other property absolutely necessary, then such impressments may be made by the officer or officers whose duty it is to furnish such forage, articles of subsistence or other property for such army. In cases where the owner of such property and the impressing officer cannot agree upon the value thereof, it shall be the duty of such impressing officer, upon an affidavit in writing of the owner of such property, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or is held or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, to cause the same to be ascertained and determined by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county, or parish in which such impressments may be made—one to be selected by the owner, one by the impressing officer; and in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications, whose decision shall be final.—The persons thus selected, after taking an oath to appraise the property impressed fairly and impartially (which oath, as well as the affidavit provided for in this section, the impressing officer is hereby authorized to administer and certify,) shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use thereof only is required.

SEC. 2. That the officer or persons impressing property as aforesaid, shall, at the time of said taking, pay to the owner his agent or attorney, the compensation fixed by said appraisers; and shall also give to the owner, or person controlling said property, a certificate over his official signature, specifying the battalion, regiment, brigade, division or corps to which he belongs, that said property is essential for the use of the army, could not be otherwise procured, and was taken through absolute necessity; setting forth the time and place when and where taken, the amount of compensation fixed by said appraisers, and the sum, if any, paid for same. Said certificate shall be evidence for the owner, as well of taking of said property for the public use as the right of the owner to the amount of compensation fixed as aforesaid. And in case said officer or person taking said property shall have failed to pay the owner or his agent said compensation as herein before required, then said own shall be entitled to the speedy payment of the same by the proper disbursing officer; which, when so paid shall be in full satisfaction of all claim against the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC 3. Whenever the appraisement provided for in the first section of this act shall, for any reason be impracticable at the time of said impressment, then and in that case the value of the property impressed shall be assessed as soon as possible by two loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish wherein the property was taken, chosen as follows: One by the owner, and one by the Commissary, Quartermaster General, or his agent, who, in case of disagreement, shall choose a third citizen of like qualifications as an umpire to decide the matters in dispute, who shall be sworn as aforesaid, who shall hear the proofs adduced by the parties as to the value of said property and assess a just compensation therefor, according to the testimony.

SEC. 4. That whenever the Secretary of War shall be of the opinion that it is necessary to take private property for public use, by reason of the impracticability of procuring the same by purchase, so as to accumulate necessary supplies for the army, or the good of the service in any locality, he may, by a general order, through the proper subordinate officers, authorize such property to be taken for the public use; the compensation due the owner for the same to be determined and the value fixed as provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the President, as early as practicable after the passage of this act, to appoint a commissioner in each State where property shall be taken for the public use, and request the Governor of such of the States in which the President shall appoint said commissioners, to appoint another commissioner, to act in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the President, who shall receive the compensation of eight dollars per day, and ten cents per mile as mileage, to be paid by the Confederate government. Said commissioners shall constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the prices to be paid by the government for all property impressed, or taken for the public use as aforesaid, so as to afford such compensation to the owners thereof. Said commissioners shall agree upon and publish a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener if they shall deem it proper; and in the event they shall not be able to agree in any matter confided to them in this act, they shall have power to appoint an umpire to decide the matter in dispute, whose decision shall be the decision of the board; and said umpire shall receive the same rate of compensation for the time he shall serve, allowed to said commissioners respectively: PROVIDED, That said commissioners shall be residents of the State for which they shall be appointed; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse or neglect to appoint said commissioners within ten days after a request to do so by the President, then the President shall appoint both commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 6. That all property impressed or taken for the public use as aforesaid, in the hands of any person other than the persons who have raised, grown or produced the same, or persons holding the same for their own use or consumption, and who shall make the affidavit as herein before required, shall be paid for according to the schedule of prices fixed by the commissioners as aforesaid. But if the officer impressing or taking from the public use such property, and the owner shall differ as to the quality of the article or property, impressed or taken as aforesaid, thereby making it fall within a higher or lower price named within the schedule, then the owner or agent and the officer impressing or taking as aforesaid, may select each a loyal and disinterested citizen of the qualifications as aforesaid, to determine the quality of said article or property, who shall, in case of disagreement, appoint an umpire of like qualifications, and his decision, if approved by the officer impressing, shall be final; but if not approved, the impressing officer shall send the award to the commissioners of the State where the property is impressed, with his reasons for disapproving the same, and said commissioners may hear such proofs as the parties may respectively adduce, and their decisions shall be final: Provided, That the owner may receive the price offered by the impressing officer, without prejudice to his claim to receive the higher compensation.

SEC. 7. That the property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons.

SEC. 8. Where property has been impressed for temporary use and is lost or destroyed, without the default of the owner, the government of the Confederate States shall pay a just compensation therefor; to be ascertained by appraisers appointed and qualified as provided in the first section of this act. If such property when returned has, in the opinion of the owner, been injured whilst in the public use, the amount of damage thereby sustained shall be determined in the manner described in the third section of this act, the officer returning the property, being authorised to act on behalf of the government; and upon such inquiry the certificate of the value of the property, when originally impressed, shall be received as "PRIMA FACIE" evidence of the value thereof.

SEC. 9. * * * * * *

SEC. 10. * * * * * *

SEC. 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner of the person; and, on conviction if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private; and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment, not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

II.—1. By the authority of the act of Congress aforesaid, the Secretary of War hereby recognizes impressments as a legal and operative mode of securing necessary supplies of subsistence, medical and quartermaster's stores for the armies of the Confederate states in the field, and to accumulate them in magazines, posts and depots, owing to the impracticability of procuring them by contract.

2. Impressments may be made under orders from Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, brigades, and by commanders of detached parties and posts, when a necessity arises; which orders may be executed by quartermasters, commissaries or medical purveyors and their subordinates, for their respective departments.

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General and Surgeon General may designate the officers and persons who may be competent to make impressments to accumulate supplies at posts and depots.

No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

4 Before any impressment of property shall take place, the impressing officer or his agent shall make an offer, addressed to the owner, his bailee or other agent, to purchase the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price to be paid, and the mode of payment, whether in money or certificate, and stating that upon the refusal of the price offered, that compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress aforesaid for the regulation of impressments, which notice shall bind the said property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale or appropriation thereof, so that there can be no removal or transfer of the same.

5. * * * * * *

6. That the property shall remain in the possession of the owner, his bailee or agent, and at his risk during the pendency of the proceedings for the ascertainment of the compensation, unless it shall be otherwise agreed to, or unless some urgent necessity shall require the possession of the property to be changed. In case of a change of possession, the Confederate States shall be regarded as the owner, and the property shall be held for their account and risk.

7. The impressing officer shall, at the date of the impressment, pay to the owner, his agent or attorney in fact, the compensation agreed upon, if it be practicable; but if he cannot do so he shall give certificate according to the second section of the act aforesaid, which shall be paid upon presentation to the disbursing officers, who shall be designated for that purpose.

8. * * * * * *

By order,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 161.

* * * * * * * *

All officers and agents who have been or shall be empowered to make impressments, shall conform to the provisions of this order, in respect to impressments hereafter to be made, and also in cases where the property may have been heretofore taken, and the price has not been fully adjusted.

1. In the event of the refusal of the price offered by the owner, his bailee, or other agent, the impressing officer shall proceed to settle the compensation to be fixed according to the first section of the act, March 26, 1863, if the property impressed belongs to an owner who has grown, raised or produced the same, or who holds or has purchased the same for his own use or consumption; but if the property impressed has not been grown, raised or produced by the owner, nor been purchased for his own use or consumption, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to offer the price fixed by the commissioners who may be appointed under the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 26th March, 1863, to regulate impressments; and if the owner shall object to receive the said price as not being a just compensation, it shall be the duty of the impressing officer to cause the value to be ascertained by the appointment of a board similar to that designated in the first section of the act aforesaid; that if, by the judgment of two loyal and disinterested citizens of the county or parish in which such impressments may be made, one to be selected by the owner and one by the impressing officer, and, in the event of their disagreement, these two shall choose an umpire of like qualifications. The persons thus selected shall proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed, whether the absolute ownership, or the temporary use thereof only is required: Provided, however, if the impressing officer in any of the cases mentioned, shall believe that the appraisement is fair, or just, he shall endorse upon it his approval, and the property in the object impressed shall thereupon be vested in the Confederate States; but if he does not approve the appraisement as aforesaid, he shall endorse upon the appraisement his objection thereto, and deliver the same with a receipt for the property impressed to the owner, his bailee, agent or attorney, and as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon to the Board of Appraisers, appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same, and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department for the use of which the property was taken on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the acts of Congress on this subject.

By order,
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The utter disregard on the part of the impressing officers or their agents in many parts of the State to the requirements of the foregoing orders compels the adoption of steps for their enforcement as a protection to the citizens. To this end it is made the duty of the Militia and Home Guard officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with them in every particular; and they will also arrest any person who attempts to make impressments without proper authority.—For this purpose they are hereby ordered to call out when necessary the whole force of their commands, and should this force be insufficient they will report the fact to this office immediately. Persons arrested under this order will be taken to the nearest camp or station of the Confederate troops and turned over to the commanding officer, with an attested statement of the misconduct charged, by the officer making the arrest, who shall at the same time forward a copy of said charges to this office.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

April 25th 193-31-1t

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Long Creek District, on the 20th inst., two negro men named ALBERT and HAYS. Albert is about [illegible] years old, bright mulatto, freckled face, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Hays is about 22 years old, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and stout built.

The above reward will be paid for their delivery, or for their safe confinement in jail so that I can get them.

JOHN JONES.

April 23. 192-2 &31-2t*

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNERS, by an order at March Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions of New Hanover county, will sell at Leesburg, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May, two small NEGRO BOYS, (for a division among the heirs,) belonging to the estate of E. Pigford, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

J. B. PIGFORD,
E. T. PIGFORD, Executors.

April 23d, 1864. 192 3t—31 1t

LOST

4 PER CENT BOND CERTIFICATES!

MAILED on 31st March to Wm. M. Pickett, Wadesboro', three certificates in his favor, No. 3042, 3043, 3044, for $500 each, signed by Henry Savage, Depositary. These not having been received by the owner, the public are hereby cautioned against trading for them.

WORTH & CO.

April 26. 194-1t&31-1t

OFFICE OF INSP'R OF ORDNANCE, C. S. N.,
Warrenton, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. Fairfax, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Ch'f Q. M.,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 28th 31-2t

NOTICE.

I UNDERSTAND that Wm. H. Batson has given a Note dated about the 27th of March last payable to Hill King for five or six Thousand Dollars, with my name as security. This notice is to forewarn all persons from trading for said Note on my account, as my name was obtained to the same by fraud, and I will not be reponsible for the payment of the same.

SIGLE REDD.

April 16. 31 1t*

WILSON'S VARIETIES.

WHITEMORE'S Cotton Cards No 10, Leaf Cards, Wool and Jim Crow Cards, Sugars, Plough Lines, Horse Collars, Green Tea, Shoe Thread, Pins, Powder, Shot and Caps Table Cutlery, Bunch Cotton, Soda, Files, Tacks, Cod Liver Oil, Blacking, Rope, Copperas, Oil and Leather, &c., at WILSON'S Variety Store.

April 25, 1864. 193 3t—31-1t

ENROLLING OFFICE,
4th CONG. DISTRICT N. C.,
Wilmington, April 15th, 1864.

IN COMPLIANCE with paragraph IV, Circular No. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled and ordered to appear at the following named times and places, *all* white male persons between the ages of 17 and 50, for final enrollment and examination:

New Hanover county, 22d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 25th, 26th, 27th.

New Hanover County, 23d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 28th, 29th.

Columbus county, 57th Regiment, at Whiteville, May 2d, 3d.

Richmond county, 61st Regiment, at Rockingham, May 6th, 7th.

Richmond county, 60th Regiment, at Laurinburg, May 9th, 10th.

Robeson county, 58th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 11th.

Robeson county, 59th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 12th.

Bladen county, 55th Regiment, at Elizabethtown, May 14th, 16th.

Cumberland county, 53d Regiment, Fayetteville, May 19th.

Cumberland county, 54th Regiment, Fayetteville, May 20th, 21st.

Harnett county, 52d Regiment, at Summerville, May 23d, 24th.

Brunswick county, 56th Regiment, at Smithville, May 30th.

II. Persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 will be enrolled on the same roll, and distinct from those between 18 and 45.

III. Militia Officers and Magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45 in the Counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, will not be required to report.

IV. In Harnett county, *every white male person* between the ages of 17 and 50 will be required to report.

V. In compliance with Circular No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard will cause to be enrolled in their respective Counties, *all male free persons of color*, between the ages of 18 and 50 and have them to appear before the Medical Examining Board and District Enrolling Officer, at the time and places above stated for enrolment and examination.

A. LANDIS, JR.,
Captain and Enrolling Officer,
4th Con. District N. C.

OFFICE MED. EXAMINING BOARD,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15th, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Medical Examining Board will attend at the abovenamed times and places for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

All persons in the Counties of Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, who have received permanent certificates of Exemption since March 14th, 1864, will not be required to report.

SAMUEL B. BIXBY,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
Chief of Examining Board,
Fourth Congressional District N. C.

April 11th, 1864. 181-2w&29-2w
Fayetteville Observer copy 2 weeks.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to W. T. J. Vann, late Sheriff, for taxes, are hereby notified that if they do not pay the same, before the 1st of July next, that a notice will be served on them for a sale of their property, for the payment of their taxes due thereon.

SAM'L R. BUNTING,
For securities.

April 21st, 1864. 190-2w&30-4t

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

TRYING TO MAKE CAPITAL—"CONSERVATIVE" vs. "CONSERVATIVE."

As we are the organ of no man in particular, we are under no necessity of devoting any more space to political controversy than may comport with our own views of what is right and fitting at the present time. These views, as well as our own personal feelings, lead us to pursue our own course without taking part in newspaper squabbles, or filling our paper with electioneering appeals. Waiving, for the sake of harmony, all reference to the party issues that had formerly divided our people, steadily eschewing all appeals to the party whose principles we so long advocated and for whose success we so long labored, and of course making no appeals for that party, it can hardly be supposed that we are going to permit ourselves to become excited partizans in any canvass between W. W. Holden and Z. B. Vance personally. Governor Vance has never been with us in his life, and he is not now, for even at this time when all former differences ought to be forgotten, he could not forbear in his Wilkesboro' speech from making certain unkind and uncalled for allusions to a portion of his fellow-citizens whom he chose to single out as Secessionists.—Habits of mind and of talking, long indulged in, are, perhaps, hard to get rid of, but we say now, as we said substantially, if not in the same words, when his speech came out, that this had far better have been omitted from a speech made by the Governor of the State, at a time like this, when all should be together. But, as we have said more than once, we are willing to overlook this; we care very little for it; we seek no favors and we expect none. We are willing to support Governor Vance for reasons satisfactory to ourselves, and, we think, to a majority of the people of the State. These reasons have been fully set forth in the columns of this paper and in the resolutions adopted by a meeting held some time ago in this County.

Mr. Holden differs from Gov. Vance in this, that he has been with us, at one time, and is now against us. This may be readily accounted for by recollecting that Mr. Holden has been at one time or another with every party in the State. Having boxed the political compass there is no man and no party that he has not by turns praised or decried. These facts are too well known to every man who knows anything of the politics of North Carolina to require any proof at this late day. They are patent to all, and save us the trouble of going into any history of a politician who has been Whig, Democrat, Secessionist, and is now the bitterest denouncer of those who, because they agree with the doctrines he once professed and taught, are now stigmatized by him as "destructives," dangerous men, persons of pernicious views, as his present organ, the Raleigh Progress elegantly remarks. Much, very much, of the unfortunate divisions and distractions in this State lies at Mr. Holden's door. He has now put the finishing stroke to the work, at the same time that he has rendered clear the *disinterested* character of his motives, by announcing himself a candidate for Governor. We cannot support Mr. Holden. We cannot do otherwise than oppose one who has shown himself so apt and so eager an architect of ruin;—who, however faithless to parties and professions, has shown himself so consistently and persistently, and it does seem to us, so unscrupulously devoted to the promotion of his own personal ends.

But we have dwelt longer upon these things than we intended to do. Our main object in commencing this article, and but for which it would not have been commenced at all, was to notice some of the random and unfounded assertions in which the Raleigh *Progress*, Mr. Holden's present organ, daily indulges itself. The *Progress* tries to forward the prospects of its candidate and injure those of Governor Vance by endeavouring to create a prejudice against the latter, because certain persons and papers are willing to support him, and to strengthen this prejudice by attributing to such persons and papers sundry obnoxious views. We, quiet as we have been, seldom as we have referred to this canvass, little part as we have taken in it, find ourselves daily paraded as a sort of bogey to scare people off from the support of Governor Vance. We will notice one or two of these references.

The *Progress* of the 19th, commenting upon an extract from the Raleigh *Conservative*, a new paper which we have not seen and know nothing about, talks of "that small portion of our people who favor the subversion of all civil authority and the supremacy of military rule, led by such papers as the *Confederate*, Wilmington *Journal*, *State Journal* and the Fayetteville *Observer*." The other papers named are abundantly able to speak for *themselves*. For *ourselves* we will simply say that the assertion is wholly gratuitous and unfounded. We favour no such thing, and never have favoured it, and never expect to favour it.

Again, in its issue of the 20th the *Progress* says that this paper, along with the others named, "advocates the 'last man and the last dollar' in a war that is to be continued till Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are redeemed, though half the women and children of the land die by starvation and the 'last man,' literally, fall in the struggle." Where does the *Progress* get its warrant for this assertion? Not in our paper certainly. We would like to see Maryland with us. We know that many of her people are devoted to the cause of the South, but we know that Maryland is not a Confederate State and may never be, and we have said so. The Confederacy is not bound to Maryland since Maryland is not bound to the Confederacy. We are not yet ready to abandon the gallant men of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, who have made so many sacrifices for our cause, who have left home and fortune to follow our arms, and are now standing, between the ruthless foe and the homes of the more fortunately situated States of the Confederacy. We would not abandon them if we could, and we could not abandon them if we would. We would occupy an *honorable* position, would we not, were we to crawl to the footstool of Lincoln to buy mercy for ourselves by the sacrifice of those who have borne with our people the brunt of the battle; who, as most exposed, have suffered most, and who, for their devotion to the cause they have espoused, are exiles from their homes—too often penniless exiles? Shall we come with their heads upon a charger?

But Lincoln goes for *all*. There is no question of boundaries. Raleigh must be as Nashville. Wilmington must share the fate of Norfolk and of Newbern. North Carolina must be governed by a military satrap before Lincoln is satisfied. To talk about giving up the border States, is now simply to propose an act of gratuitous bad faith—to meet a contemptuous repulse from Lincoln, to earn the scorn of the whole world, and to drive off from our ranks thousands of our best and bravest soldiers. We confess that we are *not* prepared to advocate this, or to think well of the course of those who do.

Talking about the "last man and the last dollar," we would take the liberty of reminding the *Progress, et id genus omne*, that that expression is not *ours*, and has never been used by us. It originated, so far as this State is concerned, with the *Standard* newspaper, edited by the candidate for Governor nominated by himself and supported by the *Progress*.

The *Progress* need not be exercised about *our* holding out false signals. We set up for no organ of the "Conservative" or any other *party*. Our course is determined by higher considerations, and we despise such claptraps as mere party appeals. The *Progress* "appeals to all true Conservatives to stand to their colors and be not deceived by false signals." Governor Vance used to be praised up as the man who bore these colors. Why not now? We suppose it does not suit those who assert their prerogative to "kill and make alive." But they can settle that among themselves. Governor Vance, as we have said often before, is not *our* candidate. We accept him *now*, under the circumstances, that is all. If he and his former Holdenite backers fall out, we of that portion of the people whom they have both denounced, may learn something that will amuse us, and *all* the people of the State find out something that it may be well for them to remember.

But Gov. Vance has got *his* peculiar organ at Raleigh—the *Conservative*. That will play *his* tunes.—The *Progress* is now busy sounding Mr. Holden's praises, and in the early part of May that candidate can blow his own trumpet through the *Standard*. They all call themselves *Conservatives*. They are a happy family. They dwell together in unity. Their mutual admiration is remarkable, and its exhibition refreshing. We think the ring may be left free for the combatants. For the present we turn our attention to that waged by our gallant troops against the common enemy. It possesses a higher interest for us than can centre in any political squabble.

The Plymouth Affair.

We have received few additional details from the scene of our recent triumph at Plymouth.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not large, considering the magnitude of the enterprise, but, as might have been looked for from the character of the conflict, the works having been stormed, a large proportion of the wounds are of a very desperate character. When a place is taken by storm, and there is resistance, as there was in this case, the fighting is done hand to hand, guns are fired at a trifling distance and the wounds inflicted are in most cases serious, if not mortal.

We learn that some of our wounded, who have been brought to Wilson, bear evidence of the desperate character of the struggle while it lasted. They are wounded in almost every imaginable way, and but few of their hurts can be called "slight."

The Seventh District.

An election was held in this district on Thursday last, the 21st instant, for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Christian, member elect. The leading candidates, between whom the real contest was made, were General Leach, of Davidson, and Mr. Foster, of Randolph.

The returns, so far, are too few to enable us to judge of the result. But our own impression is that General Leach has been elected. If it be recollected that this is the district that gave Mr. Sam. Christian fifteen hundred majority over Mr. Ashe, no surprise will be felt.

Our Iron-Clads.

We learn that the naval portion of the expedition against Plymouth was under the direction of Commander Cooke, who was on board the iron-clad. Commander James Taylor Wood had charge of the flotilla of launches, etc. Commander Wood holds the military rank of Colonel, as being a member of the President's staff.

The results of the expedition against Plymouth show us what might be done with our iron clads, if they could only get out, and add to our regret at seeing them lying here prisoners, as effectually blockaded by their own draught of water as they could be by the whole navy of the United States. During their progress the Navy Department was importuned to permit such a modification of their plans as would reduce their draught so as to enable them to cross the bar, but all in vain; the original plan was persisted in and the result is before us. They could have been made two feet lighter and then would barely have gone over; as the thing now stands it is useless to talk about any such thing. We suppose regrets are useless, but we can hardly help indulging in them.

YANKEE NAVY—WHAT IS IT FOR?

The Yankees brag hugely of their extensive navy, and it must be confessed that after due allowance has been made for their habitual exaggeration, the fact still remains that they have made and are still making herculean efforts towards the creation of a powerful navy.

It is true that many of the vessels that go to swell their list up to over six hundred are simply trading steamers bought, fitted out and armed as gunboats.—Some of the blockade running steamers captured off this port have been put to this use.

But apart from this, the Yankee government has been going on constructing a class of vessels that can be of little or no service as blockaders, and which cannot cross the shallow bars of our Southern ports. The Monitors that they have built for this purpose have been found inefficient as against the forts at Charleston, and have virtually abandoned that job.

For what purpose are the Yankees constructing heavy sea-going war ships—ponderous iron-clads drawing more water than even Pensacola or Port Royal will admit? It can hardly be that they think of using them against the South. For that service they are manifestly unfitted. They cannot enter Southern harbors, they are not fitted to act as blockading vessels.—The Confederacy has no mercantile marine, and the few national vessels she has at sea can never be overhauled or taken by slow and heavy war-ships, whether armoured or not.

Their vast naval preparations must be made in view of the contingencies of war with some great maratime power; some European power, and as there are in truth only two great maratime powers in Europe—England and France, the matter becomes narrowed down to one or the other of these. We leave Russia out of the question, since that despotism seems to be the natural ally of the despotism established in the Northern section of what was the United States, and because also, that Russia, although possessing a pretty large fleet, is far from being a formidable naval power.

What time may reveal we are unable to say, but the speck of war which promises soonest to grow into something threatening to the Lincoln government begins to make its appearance in the direction of France.—The Mexican complication is not without elements of danger to the Yankees and of hope to us. But this, we must always bear in mind, is in the future. It will not do for us to depend upon it now. And under any circumstances we must not forget that whatever course Louis Napoleon may take, he will be actuated in that course by considerations of policy alone, and not by any regard for *our* interests, and that the Yankees, however much they may chafe at the present, will stop at no concession necessary to avoid a collision with France while any hope remains of being able to subjugate the South. After they have done that, they flatter themselves that they will be able to settle accounts with Louis Napoleon and sundry other potentates and powers. Perhaps so. We shall see what we shall see.

The Wheat Crop.—We were pleased to learn on Wednesday evening, from a gentleman recently from Rowan county, that the prospects of the Wheat crop in the West have greatly improved within the last few weeks, especially within the last two or three weeks.—Along in March it looked as if the chances for more than a third or quarter crop were very slim, but so astonishingly has the wheat "come out" since that the prospect is very fair, and becoming every day fairer, for a full average yield. Wheat fields that appeared to be gone have taken a start and improved amazingly. This is good news.

A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!!

We have the pleasure of communicating to our readers the gratifying intelligence that a combined land and water attack made this week upon the Yankees at Plymouth in this State, by our forces under General Hoke and Commander Cook, has been completely successful resulting in the capture of the place, with its garrison, 30 pieces of artillery, stores and supplies of all kinds. Two Yankee gun boats were sunk and one small steamer captured. The number of prisoners is two thousand five hundred (2,500) The place was taken by storm.

The Yankee troops at Plymouth were under the command of Brigadier General Wessels an old army officer, along with his command, was made prisoner. He is about now an afflicted Wessel.

We are without further particulars and cannot state the amount of killed and wounded upon either side. Ours, we have heard reported, is not large, but for this we have only a report to depend on and give it for what it may be worth. What we have stated above is certain and beyond question. We trust soon to obtain particulars. We think there is a mistake in the name of the naval Commander. It seems to us that it ought to be Wood, not Cooke. It will be recollected that it was Commander Wood who led the party that boarded and took a heavy Yankee gunboat under the protection of the Yankee batteries at Newbern.

Plymouth is the County seat of Washington County, situated on the Roanoke River, some eight miles from where it empties into Albemarle Sound. In 1850 its population was 951. At the commencement of the war it was probably twelve or thirteen hundred. It must have been pretty strongly fortified, as is shewn by the number of cannon captured.

This gallant exploit of General Hoke and his brave men is a glorious relief to the gloomy record of our previous failures at Newbern and Washington. We do not like venturing criticisms upon military conduct, but we cannot help expressing our opinion that, had the late expedition against Newbern been under the command of Gen. Hoke, or had that talented and enterprising young leader been permitted to have his own way on that occasion, Newbern would have been ours. We do not hold this opinion without good reason.

But let us not dwell upon past failures save as beacons to guard us against future errors. Let us look to the present and rejoice at the auspicious opening of the campaign in North Carolina. This well delivered blow will do much to raise the spirits of our own troops and depress those of the Yankees. It is the first instance in the war where we have been able to retake from the Yankees a position accessible to their gunboats. We trust that it will not be the last. Hoke, Ransom, Kemper and others, have now shown that it can be done, and we may look for many brilliant repetitions.

If Mr. Burnside comes along with his army of fifteen thousand green Yankees and as many black negroes, he will find that the ball has opened without waiting for his presence, and that if he stays he will be compelled to tread a measure with those who will be *killingly* polite.

We would be glad even at this early moment to give just credit to all who bore a part in the capture of the Yankees at Plymouth, but are unable to do so. Of course we will take pleasure in giving names and particulars when we get them.

Amid the excitement of such news, it is painful to reflect that even the most glorious victory is clouded by the knowledge that there is a long list of killed and wounded yet to be made out. It is the price of liberty—a terrible price, but one that has always to be paid.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received a despatch from our attentive friends of the Goldsboro' *State Journal*, which communicates the same facts with those already stated, and adds that our reported loss is two hundred and fifty. See telegraphic column.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 19th, mentions a report prevalent there the day before, that information had been received at Dalton, that Gen. Forrest had been killed—We find no confirmation of this report, and must believe it to be incorrect. Gen. Forrest is one of our ablest and best fighting generals, and his loss would be a very serious one.

Questions and Answers.

Why is a horse like an oyster? Because neither of them can climb a tree!!!

Why is the month of April, 1864, like a great conqueror? Because it *rains* triumphant.

Why is a garden in town like a man who marries a shrew? Because it is apt to be *hen pecked*.

Why was our ink spilled this morning? Because we threw the stand at the head of the transgressor who brought us the above. Sorry to say we missed him—We leave him to his own conscience.

The Yankees Becoming Bold.

Early last night some yankees, supposed one boat load, landed on Masonboro' sound and burned the State Salt Works. It is believed they were piloted through the Sound by one John Orrell, who made his escape to the enemy some months since.—*Daily Journal 22d inst.*

Localities.

Mansfield, where the telegraph states that the battle was recently fought between the Confederate troops under Gen. E. Kirby Smith and the Yankees under Banks, is a post village, capital of De Soto Parish, Louisiana, on the road from Shreveport to Alexandria, 32 miles South of the former.

The Little Missouri on which General Steele, the Federal Commander in Arkansas is said to be surrounded, waiting reinforcements, is a stream in the Southwestern part of Arkansas which empties into the Washita, about 15 miles North of Camden, Arkansas.

It would seem that the Yankees at Plymouth were not altogether taken by surprise, if we may judge by the following taken from a Northern paper brought by the last flag of truce boat:

"Considerable excitement exists at Plymouth, N. C., regarding a rebel ram on the Roanoke river, said now to be ready for active operations against the United States gunboats."

For the Journal.

Wilmington, N. C., April 22d, 1864.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

The force of the enemy which landed at the State Salt Works on Masonboro' Sound last night, is variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men. They came in seven boats. They were not discovered 'till they were within 50 yards of the works. The alarm could not be given in time for the men to escape and consequently many were taken prisoners.

Forty-seven are missing. Out of that number but one is even suspected of having willingly gone. None of the salt pans were damaged; only one displaced even, and that by the bursting of a shell thrown into the furnace. The sheds over the pans were partially consumed. The stables and work shops and tools, with two or three wagons, were entirely consumed. The greatest damage done was to the engines and pumps. They are very seriously damaged, and it will take some time to repair them and put them in position again. If I could pump water, I could run ⅔ of the works to day.

These are *facts*, which you can put in shape to suit yourselves. I have not time to write a *communication*. If you think it worth while you can publish these statements as coming from me.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. G. WORTH,
Salt Commissioner.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors:—

I presume you have heard of Kingsville, *South Carolina*, and have seen travelers in "the last stages of mortal distress," from that town. No one who has been so unfortunate as to have attempted (for *success* was impossible) to eat a meal at the tavern there, can ever forget the filth, the scantiness and the indifference of what was called the Hotel.

So much by way of preface: for the information of the traveling public, I am happy to inform them, that the Hotel at Kingsville is now admirably conducted. The meals served there are nearly of as good fare as the country affords, or as can be procured anywhere, or as any one can expect. I mention this as a matter of justice to the present proprietors, who I found attentive to their business and obliging.

NO DEAD HEAD.

Cure for Hog Cholera.—Col. E. A. Wyatt, of Dinwiddie county, Va., after losing thirty or forty of his hogs, changed their feed to raw turnips, and he informs us that not another one died after this. All that were suffering from the disease at the time recovered, and are now as healthy as ever, whilst none were subsequently attacked by it.—*Petersburg Express.*

Mexico and the Confederacy.—The London Herald remarks that unless the Emperor Napoleon and Maximillian recognize the South, the establishment of the Mexican empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Raleigh, April 21st, 1864.

To day an election for Congressman in the 7th district took place. In three precincts in Davidson, Leach's own county, Foster beats him 61 votes. Leach is the Holden candidate.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., April 22nd, 1864.

The second occupation of Paducah by the Confederates proved a mere raid for plunder by two hundred men.—They took away a number of horses and considerable plunder. Several guns, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, were spiked before falling into his hands.

A letter from Hon. James M. Mason to Gov. Smith states that the requisite amount for the statue of Gen. Jackson has been raised by the English Association.

The outstanding amount of Treasury notes of five dollars and under is about seventy millions.

The Clerks of the first auditor's Bureau, are packing up their books and papers preparatory to their removal to Montgomery next week.

It is believed now that Tappahannock or Port Royal will be the base of Burnside's co-operating movement against Richmond.

FROM RICHMOND—THE CAPTURE AT PLYMOUTH.

Richmond, April 22d, 1864.

The Yankee gunboats have left the Rappahannock river. Before leaving 300 men landed at Bulwars wharf, and destroyed five hundred bushels corn and burnt the farm house.

The order for the removal of the Second Auditor's Bureau to Montgomery was countermanded this morning.

Brig. Gen. Russel, [Wessels?] in command of the post at Plymouth, was twice summoned to surrender, but refused to comply. When the Confederates charged and gained the inner works, the Yankees threw down their arms. The number captured is now reported at 2500, exclusive of negroes. Among the guns taken is a two hundred pounder.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Orange C. H., April 22, 1864.

Observations from Clark's Mountain disclose no change in the Yankee camps. It is reported that the enemy begin to-day moving up their rear, preparatory to an advance. Nothing going on in our front indicating an immediate advance. The roads are dry and hard, and weather beautiful.

FURTHER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Orange C. H., April 22d, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 20th, it is reported, contains an account of the Shreveport affair, acknowledging a loss of two thousand, and the Yankee cavalry routed also. The full news was suppressed at New Orleans.

Gold is quoted at 174, and the market represented very feverish.

FROM MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., April 22nd, 1864.

On Wednesday Wirt Adams repulsed 1500 Federals near Mechanicsville, Mississippi. Loss not stated.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Dalton, Ga., April 22d, 1864.

Northern dates of the 19th instant have been received.

The Herald's army dispatches states that Gen. Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and will report to Sherman at once.

Gen. Lee, replying to Kilpatrick, indignantly denies that the orders found on Dahlgren's person, were authenticated by him.

The Governor of Illinois is authorized to commission officers in the negro regiments raised in that State.

The Steamer Alliance has been captured by the South Carolina.

Cotton eighty cents. Gold 169½.

The Steamer Glasgow from Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenstown on the 4th has arrived. The London News says that measures have been taken by the tory opposition for a well organized attack in Parliament on the Government. The Times says that the prospects of the Government have improved since Easter recess, but there is rocks ahead.

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Consols 91½

Serious apprehensions are felt concerning the health of the Pope; his life, however, is not despaired of.

A serious revolt has occurred between the Hungarian and Austrian troops at Juttera. A wholesale execution will take place.

We have nothing from the front

GOV. VANCE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayetteville, April 22d, 1864.

Gov. Vance spoke here to-day to an immense audience. The whole square was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

In his speech he showed that he had been in advance of Gov. Brown and A. H. Stephens in opposition to the bill to suspend the *Habeas Corpus*. He read a letter addressed to President Davis, protesting against the passage of the bill. He sent letters also to Senators and members of Congress. He said he did not take a strong position against the bill in his Wilksborough speech, because he went there to allay the excitement of the people and prevent bloodshed. For this reason he did not take as strong grounds against the bill as he will before the Legislature in May.

He showed that he was for peace—he had written to the President urging that measures be taken to close the war by negotiations in December last.

He paid a handsome tribute to Vice President Stephens and showed that Holden is not with Gov. Brown. He read a letter from Gov. Brown. Said that a Convention in any of the States at present looking to separate State action would be unfortunate and injudicious, and would tend to unharmonious action, &c., &c. Said that the only remedy was with the people's Representatives.

He said he had invited Holden to meet him at the appointments made for him by the people. Holden had declined, because a candidate, on principle.

The speech was well received, and immense enthusiasm exhibited by the people during its delivery.

From the Richmond Examiner.

White Slavery in the North.

An interesting Paper—The Poor Whites in the North—How they Live—Fearful Picture of Destitution—The Labouring Classes in a state of Starvation.

The working men and women at the North are moving. Week before last they held a large demonstration in New York, gotten up under the auspices of the Working Women's Protective Union. The proceedings were interesting; an address, resolutions, &c., were adopted; speeches made, odes recited—but the most important thing that grew out of the movement was a most thrilling picture of white *slavery* at the North. A number of articles were exhibited, wrought by the hands of the poor needle-women in New York, with the prices paid for the fabrication of each article, and the exhibit confirms the fact—what we have always contended—that the poor whites at the North are far worse off than the slaves at the South; that there is a system of *white* slavery in the North far more exacting and inexorable than negro slavery in the South. The heart sickens at the picture of want and destitution revealed in this exhibit, and human nature revolts at that "humanity" which deluges the country with blood under the cry of "freedom" for the negro, while their own *whites* at home are being ground to the earth by a system of oppression and tyranny far worse than the bondage of the slave. Think of a poor, aged woman, working hard, day and night, and receiving for her whole week's compensation *thirty nine cents* in a depreciated currency. And yet this is but one of a hundred. Read the report below. It is official, made by the authority of the association, and is invaluable as showing the condition of the poor whites in the North, it is so full of interest that we are induced to give it in full. Let those in our midst, who think they are suffering from this war read this report and take comfort from the reflection that though suffering has been entailed upon us, we are yet far better off in this respect than our enemies. We wish every one to read this report through, and he will then understand whether slavery exists only in the South.

[From the New York News.]

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A large number of articles of dress, made by working women, were then exhibited to the audience.

The following list embraces a few of them:

A pair of drawers made of white cotton drilling, 1,800 stitches, sewed on the machine, and well made.—Completely finished with buckles, button-holes, straps and strings.

The woman who made these drawers was a smart operator, and could finish four pair per day, working from 7, A. M., until 9 in the evening, receiving four and one-sixth cents a pair, or sixteen and three quarter cents for her day's labour—resting, she says, long enough to make herself a cup of tea and eat a piece of bread.

Another very large pair of canton flannel drawers, 2,000 stitches, done by hand. Double seams, felled; with eyelets, button-holes, buttons, stays and strings. The working woman to furnish her own thread—a rule adopted by employers since the price of spool cotton has risen from four to eight and ten cents.

This woman, the mother of three children, was very poor, and came to the rooms of the Working-women's Protective Union, No. 4 New Chambers street, where she threw down the work, saying she had been working on these drawers for seven months, and could not work any longer for the price paid. Said she: "I may as well starve without work, as to work and starve at the same time." An inquiry revealed the fact that the wealthy firm who employed her, paid *five and a half cents per pair* for these drawers, of which she could make two pair per day, remarking: "If I get to bed about daylight, and sleep two or three hours, I feel satisfied."

A haversack pocket, made by hand, containing — yards of six hundred stitches and three button holes—two yards of sewing.

This article was made by a woman who supported her sick husband and four little children. Each pocket required one hour's faithful labour, and the compensation received was one and one-fourth cents, or *twelve and-a-half cents for ten hours' work*. She furnished the thread.

A coarse flannel army shirt, large size, made by hand sewing. Collar, wristbands and gussets, put on with double rows of stitching all round. The seams all felled, three button holes, buttons and stays requiring upward of two thousand stitches.

The woman who made this garment was sixty years of age, and too deaf to go to the stores for orders. She has worked on these shirts since the war broke out, receiving seven cents each—one of them being a good day's work for her. Younger women might make two, or perhaps three, in twelve hours, furnishing their own thread. This old lady occupied, with another woman, a damp, dark basement, where she strained her eyes in the daytime, and sewed by the light of her neighbour's lamp during the evening. *At the end of the week her net earnings, after paying for needles and thread, amounted to thirty-nine cents in currency.*

A knapsack—army work—an article made of strong, coarse linen, sewed up with two thousand five hundred coarse stitches, entirely by hand, making eighteen felled seams. These knapsacks are afterward painted, varnished and trimmed by male workmen, who complete them for the soldiers.

Three of these knapsacks can be finished in one day, by an ordinarily good seamstress, working from six o'clock in the morning, and quitting about eleven, P. M. The operators furnish the thread, and receive for each completed article seven and a half cents, or *twenty-two and a-half cents for the day's work*.

A fine white cotton shirt, with a fine linen plaited bosom, nicely stitched and well made throughout, containing eleven thousand five hundred sewing machine stitches, six button holes, felled seams, &c., &c.

Two of these shirts are finished each day by the operator, who employs nearly every moment of her time, finds her own thread, and receives for the garments sixteen cents each, or *thirty-two cents for more than twelve hours' labour*. These shirts sell for three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents in the retail stores. Their total cost to the employer may be summed up as follows:

Three yards fine muslin at 33 cents	99	cents.
Half yard fine linen	38	"
Labour and thread	16	"
Buttons	6	"
Total cost	$1 59	

A more common white shirt with plaited muslin bosom, collar and wristbands, containing eight thousand stitches, six button-holes, &c. The stitching is done coarsely on the sewing machine.

These shirts are chiefly worn by working men as their Sunday shirt. They are well made and serviceable articles. Three are completed in one day by the operator, who buys the thread, and receives from her employer *eight cents for each shirt*. These garments generally sell for one dollar and twenty-five cents, costing as follows:

Three yards of muslin at 24 cents	.72
Labour and thread	8
Buttons	3
Total cost	83

A large size linen duster, beautifully made on a sewing machine. Ten yards of seams felled and neatly sewed with 3,390 stitches, four button-holes, three pockets, etc.

These linen coats are manufactured in the best manner for a first class gentlemen's clothing store. The operator receives twenty-five cents for her labour, which sum also pays for the thread and pressing. Two cannot be finished in one day. They sell for three dollars and fifty cents, and probably cost the dealer less than two dollars.

Ladies' collars and cuffs, containing 1,700 fine sewing machine stitches, the outer edge being ornamented with an insertion of various coloured trimmings.

These articles of ladies' wearing apparel are made for twenty-one cents per dozen sets—a set consisting of the collar and two cuffs. Three dozen sets are made per day by a good operator, working early and late. The thread is paid for by the woman who takes out the work.

A dozen sets will cost as follows:

One yard of linen	90	cents.
One yard of muslin	35	
14 yards of trimming at 8 cents per yard	1 12	
Labour and thread	21	
Total cost	$2 58	

The retail price per set in the Broadway and Bowery stores is seventy-five cents. The wholesale prices are not less than five dollars per dozen sets.

Ladies' collars and cuffs, with lace work upon them, but equally fine linen, upon which the operator can earn thirty-nine cents per day, receiving ten cents per dozen sets, and completing five sets in fourteen hours. The thread costing her eleven cents.

An army blouse, well made on the sewing machine, with over six thousand stitches, four button holes two pockets, &c.

These blouses are short, jacket-like coats, made of blue flannel, lined throughout, pressed and finished, for which the working woman receives twenty-three cents, out of which she pays for the thread. A good operator can make two in one day. Some can complete three with the assistance of a baister.

Fancy flannel Zouave shirt, with vest front very beautifully made, containing about fifteen hundred stitches, and eight button-holes, &c.

The woman who made this shirt is the wife of a soldier in the army, who was never obliged to do anything for her own or children's support until the last few months. She stated that her husband had been a sea captain for many years, but had enlisted in the army with the expectation of being transferred to the navy, where he would receive better pay, but being disappointed in this, she had been compelled to seek employment to assist in maintaining herself and four children. The price she received for making this shirt is twelve cents. She stated that with some assistance in baisting, she could complete three in a day with a machine. By hand she could not complete more than one.

A ladies' robe skirt, front containing seventy-two yards of machine stitched tucks, upwards of twenty-six thousand fine stitches, evenly done.

The working-woman stated that she received for this work one cent per yard; and that by constant application she was able to earn thirty-five cents per day. The work is troublesome, requiring baisting and marking of the tucks. The work was very neatly done.

An army blouse for officers, and sack coat made of blue flannel, on a machine. The seams all double, sleeves lined, has three pockets, double-stitched, exceedingly well made, seven thousand stitches, three button-holes and nine buttons. Requires double-baisting before being sewed.

It takes a woman ten hours of hard labour to complete and press this garment, for which she receives thirty-five cents. The woman who made it stated that she could not earn more than two dollars and fifty cents per week, on account of ill-health. She thought a healthy woman might earn one dollar per week more.

A fancy flannel shirt, well made on a machine, fifteen hundred stitches, six button-holes and seven buttons, double-stitched wristbands, bands and gussets.

This article was made for eight cents, and is sold in the gentlemen's furnishing stores for two dollars and fifty cents. The cost of material is:

Two and a-half yards of flannel at 40 cents	$1 00
Labour and thread	8
Buttons, &c.	4
Total	$1 12

According to the prices paid last November, the

	Cents.		
Clockmakers earned	30	per day.	
Shirtmakers	40	per day.	
Boys' clothing	68	14 hours per day.	
Tasselmakers	70	do	do
Umbrella sewers	50	do	do
Hoop-skirt slides	12	do	do
Hoop-skirts	50	do	do
Photograph mounters	67	do	do
Burnishers	50	do	do
Tentmakers	36	do	do
Sack coats	84	do	do
Cavalry pantaloon baisters	32	do	do
Linen coats	40	do	do
Blouses (baisting)	64	do	do
Corsetmakers	50	do	do
Buttonholemakers	67	do	do
Military work	67	do	do
Book sewers	75	do	do
Press feeders	67	do	do
Wool sorters	50	do	do
Dressmakers	50	do	do
Capmakers	35	do	do
Bobbin winders	50	do	do
Machine operators	80	do	do
Vestmakers	40	do	do
Fur quilters	60	do	do
Preserve packers	50	do	do
Milliners	60	do	do
Artificial flowers	60	do	do
Cigarmakers	80	do	do

Board, which was formerly $1 50 per week, is now $2.50 to $3.

While the articles were being shown to the audience a number of persons called for the names of the employers. The chairman stated that the names of all the employers for whom the above enumerated articles were made, were registered on the books of the association, and that it would not be wise to announce their names in public at present.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Miss Teresa Esmonde, the well known dramatic reader, read the "Song of the Working-women," which had been written for the occasion by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

SONG OF THE WORKING-WOMEN.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The war shout that rings up from battle
Thrills through the answering crowd,
When you free the slave as a chattel,
The joy of freedom is loud.
But the prayer that comes from woman,
When she asketh bread for toil,
Is met with a clamour inhuman,
'Mid an eager rush for spoil.
Work! Work! Work! This is the answering cry,
"Our wives are fond of jewels, and widows were made to sigh."

We plead that our hands are a-weary,
That our hearts are sad with care—
That our hearts are desolate, dreary,
Our spirits sunk in despair.
We plead that our children are crying
For the food we cannot earn—
That hope in our bosoms is dying,
As a fire forgets to burn.
Work! Work! Work! thus the answer rushes by,
"Our sons must have fast horses, and children were born to cry."

We say that our homes are darkened,
For the loved who gave them light;
To the first war trumpet harkened,
And went away to the fight.
Some have fallen low in the ditches,
And some lie stark on the plain;
We mingle sad tears with our stitches,
But, when we dare to complain—
Work! Work! Work! This is the answering cry,
"We must make wealth by contracts, and soldiers enlist to die."

Then we plead that as gold goes higher
Our fuel is rising too—
That our hearths lack warmth and fire;
And the sewing that we can do,
With all our weary toilsome stitching,
With all our tears and pain,
With our desolate midnight watching,
Is worse, oh worse, than in vain.
Work! work! work! is still the answering cry,
"Heap coal and wine in our cellars—poor women were born to die."

TUBAL CAIN,

The First Worker in Iron.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might,
In the days when earth was young;
By the fierce red light of his furnace bright,
The strokes of his hammer rung;
And he lifted high his brawny hand,
On the iron glowing clear,
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers,
As he fashioned the sword and spear.
And he sang—"Hurrah for my handiwork!
Hurrah for the spear and sword!
Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well,
For he shall be king and lord."

To Tubal Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel blade,
As the crown of his desire;
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,
Till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold,
And spoils of the forest free.
And they sang—"Hurrah for Tubal Cain
Who hath given us strength anew!
Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,
And hurrah for the metal true!"

But a sudden change came o'er his heart
Ere the setting of the sun,
And Tubal Cain was filled with pain
For the evil he had done;
He saw that men with rage and hate,
Made war upon their kind,
That the land was red with the blood they shed,
In their lust for carnage blind,
And he said—"Alas! that I ever made,
Or that skill of mine should plan,
The spear and the sword, for men whose joy
Is to slay their fellow man."

And for many a day old Tubal Cain,
Sat brooding o'er his woe:
And his hand forebore to smite the ore,
And his furnace smouldered low;
But he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright courageous eye,
And bared his strong right arm for work
While the quick flames mounted high,
And he sang—"Hurrah for my handiwork!"
And the red sparks lit the air;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made,
And he fashioned the first plow share.

And men, taught wisdom from the past,
In friendship joined their hands,
Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall,
And plowed the willing lands;
And sang—"Hurrah for Tubal Cain!
Our staunch good friend is he;
And for the plow-share, and the plow,
To him our praise shall be.
But while oppression lifts its head,
Or a tyrant would be lord—
Though we may thank him for the plow,
We'll not forget the sword!"

The Expedition Fitting out at Annapolis, Md.

A gentleman who left Maryland about ten days ago brings us some interesting information from that quarter. He recently visited the camp of Gen. Burnside, at Annapolis, where he counted four thousand two hundred tents, and learned that the forces amounted to about thirty thousand men, nearly half of whom were negroes. The transports to convey them to their destination had not arrived, but were expected every day. Meanwhile, the organization of the expedition was progressing with great industry. The opinion prevailing in Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington, indicated the James river as a basis of operations for this formidable diversion. Burnside is to land a short distance below Drewry's Bluff, which he is to take by assault, whilst Meade advances on Petersburg. Troops have been pouring through Baltimore for the past two months. The regiments are spoken of as full, though of indifferent material.

The Yankees, so far as our informant had opportunities of acquainting himself with their private views, universally agreed that the present was the last campaign in Virginia. If Grant should suffer a defeat, "the game was up." Our friends in Maryland are more hopeful of Confederate victory than they have ever been before, and confidently expect soon to see the glitter of Southern bayonets over the border.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Yankee Navy.

A late Northern paper says:—

"The annual Navy Register for 1864, which is just published at Washington, contains some very interesting information concerning the present condition and strength of our navy. It appears that we have now 622 vessels of all classes in the navy, 432 of which are war steamers, and 74 iron clads and rams.

The number of guns of the iron-clad fleet is put down at 325, and the tonnage of the same at 86,471. In March, 1861, there were but 42 naval vessels in commission, and now we have nearly double this number of iron-clads alone. This exhibit shows that the increase of our Navy has been the most remarkable of any nation on record, and when we consider that it has been created in time of war, the interest is enhanced. Of the iron-clad fleet 27 vessels are afloat and 47 building, nearly all of which will be speedily launched. From the official reports up to February 1st, 1863, we find that England had 5 iron-plated vessels afloat and 6 building, and France had four afloat.

The present naval force is divided into nine squadrons, as follows: The North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the East Gulf, the West Gulf, the Mississippi, the Special West India, the Pacific, the East India and Mediterranean, and the Potomac Flotilla. Seven vessels of the Navy are detatched and assigned to special service."

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April 19. 189-4t—30-3t.